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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

IN the death of Mr. Gladstone, May 19, there passed away one who, according to the testimony of men occupying such diverse points of view as the Duke of Devonshire, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, John Dillon, and William T. Stead, was the greatest Englishman of his times. In the eulogies in Parliament on Friday of last week, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour spoke of Mr. Gladstone as "the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world." Lord Salisbury said the great example furnished by his life as that of "a great Christian man" was one for which history "hardly furnished a parallel." And Lord Rosebery expressed the conviction that "there has been no man in the history of England who touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over such a range of years"; and that "there was never another man in the world who at any given moment and upon any subject could devote every resource of his intellect, without the restriction of a single nerve, to the immediate purpose of that subject."

The American papers, despite the pressure of war topics, devote many columns, some of them several pages of a single issue, to the review of his life. William T. Stead opens a page sketch in the New York *Journal* by saying: "He who, since the death of Abraham Lincoln, has been the foremost and greatest of all English-speaking men, passed away when Mr. Gladstone died." James Bryce, M.P. (author of "The American Commonwealth"), closes a two-page review in the New York *Evening Post* with these words:

"Reviewing his whole career, and summing up the impressions and recollections of those who knew him best, this dignity is the feature which dwells most in the mind, as the outline of some majestic Alp moves one from afar when all the lesser beauties of glen and wood, of crag and glacier, have faded in the distance. As elevation was the note of his oratory, so was magnanimity the note of his character.

"The favorite Greek maxim that no man can be called happy till his life is ended must, in the case of statesmen, be extended to warn us from the attempt to fix any one's place in history till a generation has arisen to whom he is a mere name, not a familiar figure to be loved, opposed, or hated. Few reputations made in politics keep so far green and fresh that men continue to read and write and speculate about the person when those who can remember him living have departed. Out of all the men who have played a leading part in English public life in the present century there are but seven or eight—Pitt, Fox, Canning, Wellington, Peel, O'Connell, Disraeli, perhaps Melbourne and Brougham—who still excite our curiosity. The great poet or the great artist lives longer—indeed, he lives as long as his books or his pictures; the statesman, like the musician or the actor, begins to be forgotten so soon as his voice is still, unless he has so dominated the men of his own time, and made himself a part of his country's history, that his personal character becomes a leading factor in the course which events took. Tried by this test, Mr. Gladstone's fame seems destined to last. His eloquence will soon become merely a tradition, for his printed speeches do not preserve its charm. His main acts of policy, foreign and domestic, will have to be judged by their still unborn consequences. If his books continue to be read, it will be rather because they are his than in respect of any permanent contribution they have made to knowledge. But whoever follows the annals of England during the memorable years from 1843–94 will meet his name on almost every page, will feel how great must have been the force of an intellect that could so interpenetrate the events of its time, and will seek to know something of the wonderful figure that rose always conspicuous above the struggling throng."

Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament in 1832 at the age of twenty-three years, having graduated the year before from Christ Church, Oxford, in double first-class—the highest honor in both classics and mathematics. Two years later he became Junior Lord of the Treasury. In 1843 he was made president of the Board of Trade. He was appointed Secretary of the Colonies in 1845. He took the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1853, and he became Prime Minister four times, first in 1868, last in 1894.

In the earlier years as Premier, Mr. Gladstone alternated with Disraeli. The Springfield *Republican* observes:

"It is very curious that the greatest Englishman of the century, as his old compatriot, John Bright, called him, should have been a Scotchman, without a drop of English blood in him. Lowland Scot in his paternal ancestry, Highlander on his mother's side, Gladstone represented the Briton, the islander, the citizen of an empire set 'in the midst of the seas,' ramparted by cliffs of chalk and guarded by fierce ocean currents which run between islands, and islands all around its western and northern coasts, and with the turbulent North Sea on the east. The old tradition of the Anglo-Saxon leaves Gladstone out, as it left his rival, Disraeli, out. He also was recognized as a great Englishman, tho his was the purest Jewish descent, through the Sephardim of Spain, the most jealous branch of the Hebrew blood."

The return of Mr. Gladstone to party leadership and the office of Premier for a fourth time at the age of eighty-three formed a striking episode in political annals. Says Mr. Bryce:

"Mr. Gladstone sat for sixty-three years in Parliament, and for more than twenty-six years was the leader of his party, and therefore the central figure of English politics. As has been said, he began as a high Tory, remained about fifteen years in that camp, was then led by the split between Peel and the protectionists to take up an intermediate position, and finally was forced to cast in his lot with the Liberals, for in England, as in America, third parties seldom endure. No parliamentary career in English

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annals is comparable to his for its length and variety; and of those who saw its close in the House of Commons, there was only one man, Mr. Villiers (who died in January, 1898), who could remember its beginning. He had been opposed in 1833 to men who might have been his grandfathers; he was opposed in 1893 to men who might have been his grandchildren."

If American biographers regret Mr. Gladstone's "mistake as to the United States," they give him the benefit of his own explanation of his attitude. To quote the Springfield *Republican* again:

"While still Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone made the mistake which is most difficult to understand and gave the offense which yet rankles in American minds, by his still inexplicable attitude in respect to the United States and the Civil War. He was the first of all English or European public men to credit the Southern rebellion with the character of a revolution. Speaking at a public meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 7, 1862, he expressed his conviction that 'Jefferson Davis had made an army, had made a navy, and, more than that, had made a nation.' Justin McCarthy, in his 'Story of Gladstone's Life,' makes the best he can of a bad matter. No doubt he is right in saying that Gladstone was not 'well acquainted with the subject'—but that is a distinct detraction from Gladstone's quality as a public man. . . . Mr. McCarthy quotes an utterance of Mr. Gladstone five years later, and we reproduce it:

"'I must confess that I was wrong: that I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My sympathies were then—where they had long been, where they are now—with the whole American people. I probably, like many Europeans, did not understand the nature and the working of the American Union. I had imbibed conscientiously, if erroneously, an opinion that the twenty or twenty-four millions of the North would be happier, and would be stronger—of course assuming that they would hold together—without the South than with it; and also that the negroes would be much nearer emancipation under a Southern government than under the old system of the Union, which always appeared to me to place the whole power of the North at the command of the slaveholding interests of the South. As far as regards the special or separate interests of England in the matter, I, differing from many others, had always maintained that . was best for our interest that the Union should be kept entire.'"

Concerning characteristic personal qualities we select two bits of record. From Mr. Bryce:

"It was his constant practise to attend daily morning service in the parish church, and on Sunday to read in it the lessons for the day; nor did he ever through his long career transgress his rule against Sunday labor. Religious feeling, coupled with a system of firm dogmatic beliefs, was the mainspring of his whole career, a guiding light in perplexities, a source of strength in adverse fortunes, a consolation in sorrow, a beacon of hope beyond the disappointments and shortcomings of life. He did not make what is commonly called a profession of religion, and talked little about it in general society, tho always ready to plunge into a magazine controversy when Christianity was assailed. But those who knew him well knew that he was always referring current questions to, and trying his own conduct by, a religious standard. He was a remarkable example of the coexistence together with a Christian virtue of a quality which theologians treat as a sin. He was an exceedingly proud man, yet an exceedingly humble Christian. With a high regard for his own dignity and a keen sensitiveness to any imputation on his honor, he was deeply conscious of his imperfections in the eye of God, realizing the sinfulness and feebleness of human nature with a medieval intensity. The language of self-depreciation he was wont to use, tho people often thought it unreal, was the genuine expression of his sense of the contrast between the religious ideal he set up and his own attainment."

From Mr. Stead:

"I would, however, like to mention one phase of his character which is known only to a few of his intimates. I refer to the vow which he made when a very young man, never to lose an opportunity of rendering a service to reclaim any member of the forlorn sisterhood of the streets who might cross his path. The stories of the difficulties, the perils, the misconceptions, which Mr. Gladstone faced in carrying out this vow—a task from which he was deterred neither by advancing years nor the cares of Premiership, will never be told. But among those who are to-day mourning for the news of his death there are many frail and penitent women whose sorrow is quite as sincere as that of the sovereign whom he served or the statesmen who were his colleagues."

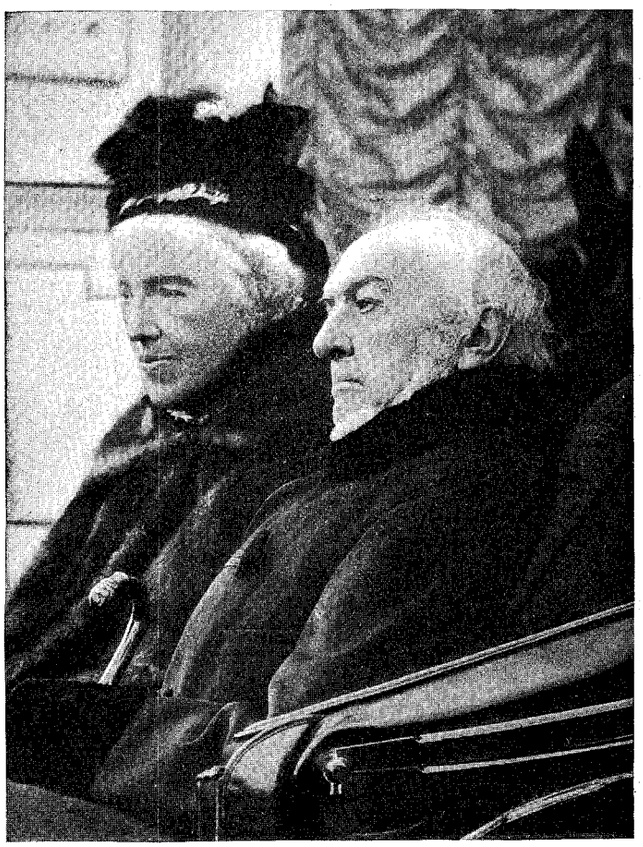
A partial list of Mr. Gladstone's writings shows in a measure the scope of the literary activity of one who was accounted first a statesman and orator:

"The State in Its Relations with the Church" (1838, fourth edition, much enlarged, 1841); "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" (three volumes, (1858); "A Chapter of Autobiography" (1868); "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age" (1869); "The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Political Allegiance" (1874); "Vaticanism" (1875); "Speeches of the Pope" (1875)—these last three were published together, with a preface, in 1875, under the title "Rome: and the Newest Fashions in Religion"; "The Church of England and Ritualism" (1876); "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East" (1876); "Kin Beyond Sea" (1876): "Homeric Synchronism; an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer" (1876); "Homer" (a Literature Primer, (1878); "Gleanings of Past Years," seven volumes, consisting of articles, critical and general, reprinted from reviews (1879); "The Irish Question" (1886); "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" (1890); an important book on Bishop Butler and his theology, about 1895; translation in meter of the Odes of Horace, about 1895; Letters on the Unity of Christendom and the Validity of Anglican Orders (1896).

Parliament has voted a state funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey—an honor said to have been previously paid to the memory of the Earl of Chatham and the younger Pitt alone.

["Some Anecdotes about Gladstone" will be found in the Miscellaneous Department of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

A Career Unparalleled, tho Inconsistent.—"The period of Mr. Gladstone's career may be divided into seven phases. We find him first a 'stern and unbending' Tory; second, a moderate Conservative, a follower of the progressive element in his party under Sir Robert Peel; third, after the great schism caused by the repeal of the Corn Laws, a so-called 'Peelite,' wavering between Conservatism and Liberalism, and becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coalition government of Lord Aberdeen; fourth, an out-and-out Liberal and Prime Minister in a great reform administration; fifth, after a brief retirement from leadership, coming forth to make 'a passionate pilgrimage' through Midlothian, to turn out Beaconsfield, and to bring England to disgrace five years later with the death of Gordon; sixth, shattering his party on the Home-Rule question, going into opposition



MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE.

(From one of the latest photographs.)

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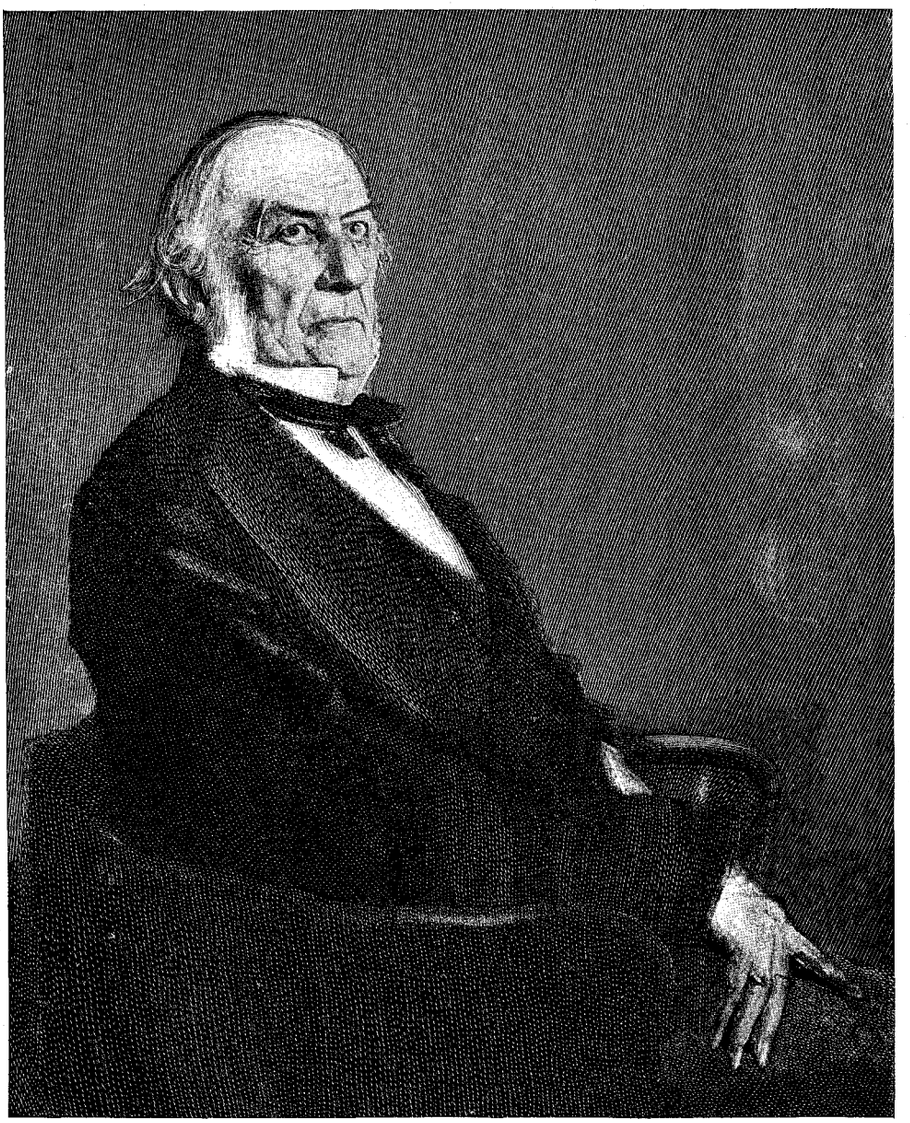
for six years, and then, as Prime Minister for the fourth time, carrying a Home-Rule bill through the House of Commons and engaging in an unworthy and undignified warfare with the House of Lords; and seventh, as the retired Nestor of his party, making the leadership of any one else practically impossible. It is mere commonplace to call this a marvelous career. We know not where else in history to look for its parallel. . . . . .

"We are inclined to attribute the apparent inconsistencies of this remarkable man, the acts which in other men would have been fatal mistakes, but which he sometimes turned into brilliant personal triumphs, to what we may call his intellectual restlessness. His work in Parliament would constitute a great career in itself; but think what he has done besides. He flung himself precipitately into most of the controversies of his day; he plunged into theology, into criticism, into history, into economics; on any subject whatever the most insignificant of correspondents could 'draw' him; his willingness to give an opinion long ago became a jest. This intellectual restlessness, then, was in our opinion the source at once of his merits and defects; and by it the inconsistencies became explicable. He jumped so quickly from one conclusion to another, always with the full conviction of the absolute certainty of his mental processes, that the possibility of to-day became the necessity of to-morrow. Nearly forty years ago Lord Clarendon said of that 'fervent imagination' of his that it furnished the facts as well as the arguments in support of them. And the same keen observer accused Gladstone of 'personal vanity' and 'an insatiable desire for popularity.' We need not now attempt to pass upon the justice of such an estimate. But in view of the wildly uncritical eulogies of which Gladstone has been the object, it is worth while to call attention to the possibility that a more chastened judgment may be better supported by facts."—*The Journal, Providence.*



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.
From the painting by Franz Lenbach.

Present Unanimity of Homage Not Honest.—"Earnestness, versatility, prodigious self-consciousness and self-confidence, incessant energy, extraordinary interest in everything, this man had; but an all-round thoroughness, in the opinion of many, he had not, and a consuming sincerity, in the opinion of some, he had not. The latter may be wrong, probably they are, but the number of them increases, by the very inability of the general mind to keep favorable estimate at the high tension which Mr. Gladstone, as a demander of unconditional homage and obedience, always exacted. Worship of him might not have been so much reduced as it was, had he not lived so many years as he did. Longevity made idolatry difficult, but it did not seem to soften asperities or to reduce criticism. His friends defended his conceded inconsistency in the politics of facts by asserting that he submitted himself to the higher laws of moral evolution in the nobler realm of the politics of truth. His opponents maintain that his alternate adoption and desertion of every English party that existed in his lifetime had its inspiration in instability of character and logically drove him in politics to casuistic devices on behalf of virtually revolutionary recourses, to which he was impelled by a strain of insanity in the blood or by an ambition, none the less selfish or dominating because masked behind an effusive morality of words and a congenial austerity or solemnity of manner.

"The Englishmen intent on what ought to be idolized Gladstone and will always glorify him. The Englishmen intent on conserving and preserving what is, so as to make out of it the best that may be, always distrusted Gladstone and many of them detested him. The general concurrence of the press and the politicians of the empire, in praise of him at his death, is due to an English disposition for that sort of thing and to a natural desire to make of his career an undisputed and valuable asset for the national fame. But this unanimity of homage will have broader basis in interest than it can be said to have in honesty. We have set forth the divergent estimates of the man, while he was living. His death is an incident which decorously masks that divergence, but the divergence is there yet. The government purpose to accord to him a national funeral shows that Toryism will not let Liberalism make the highest bid for his posthumous influence in politics."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

An Empire-Builder.—"He belonged to a generation of men the like of whom have not been seen since Rome, except in England—that is, a race of men of culture and leisure, who devoted themselves with ardor to the management of public affairs, without other reward than the approval of their own consciences, and the

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admiration and applause of their fellow citizens. They were produced by peculiar social conditions and brought to perfection by long ages of practise. The nearest approach that has ever been made to them in historic times has been by the Roman patrician. The success of both in building up empires has long and widely diffused the opinion that it is only such men who have the judgment, the forethought, the indomitable persistence by which alone long-enduring political structures can be produced. But, even if such a point could be decided by discussion, the side of a great man's bier would be a poor place for the inquiry. Gladstone has played his part so well that there are but few of us of commoner clay whom his hopefulness, his diligence, and his charity may not make ashamed by comparison. No vilification was ever sufficient to make him break his magnificent silence, and no ingratitude or inconstancy was ever great enough to prevent his hoping for better things."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Magnificent Scope of Genius.—"As respects Mr. Gladstone's influence upon the fortunes of his country, opinions greatly differ. In his time he was of all parties and both sides of many questions, so that he contributed to the growth of conflicting forces. His admirers point to his labors in the cause of free trade, his Irish bills, his sympathy with liberal measures generally, and his remarkable powers as an orator and conversationalist. His critics cite his Irish land laws and Home-Rule bills as unpardonable blunders and point to the trouble England is having at present in the Sudan, in the Transvaal, in Egypt, on the Indian frontier, and in Eastern Europe as due to his defective foreign policy. He was interested chiefly in his latter years in remodeling the British Constitution in a democratic sense, and this radical bias tended to make him what is now called 'a little Englander.' But there was something magnificent in the scope of the radical statesman's genius which entitled him to the popular designation of 'Grand Old Man.'"—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

A Commoner Rather than a Peer.—"In public life his character rose to its highest in two aspects. As an executive he was most successful in the finanical function. His work as Chancellor of the Exchequer put the English fiscal system on the solid basis that it has since retained. As Prime Minister his dislike for war and his dread of anything approximating schemes for conquest doubtless led him to the other extreme. But the reproach of timorousness which was made against his last administration has certainly had a singular disproof in the subsequent record of his later opponent. His other great aspect was as an orator. He was said to be the one man who could make a statement of the budget enthralling. The zenith of his forensic powers was that reached in old age, when he made his great speech on introducing his first Home-Rule bill, and the two subsequent campaigns on the hustings, when his wonderful vigor of speech and his no less wonderful physical vitality amazed and delighted England.

"A remarkable aspect of Mr. Gladstone's life is as a type of the English character. Devotedly attached to British customs and institutions, he was still capable of overcoming prejudices, and, on being convinced of their abuses, to urge their reform. A life-long parliamentarian, he could only go a little in advance of his party, but that little was at one time enough to disrupt the party. Loving peace, he could endure much to preserve it, but was ready to wage war when convinced of its rightfulness and necessity. An earnest Christian and devotedly attached to his church, he could yet take the lead in depriving that church of its temporal possessions where their injustice was shown. And through a half century of public service the absence of any desire to obtain the English ambition of nobility was proved by the fact that he ended life the same private gentleman he began it. All will agree that he was greater as a commoner than he could ever have been as a peer."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

EXPLAINING IT.—Mrs. Chugwater: "Why do the papers keep talking about 'coaling stations' in the West Indies? What do they need of coal? Cuba is in a warm climate, isn't it?" Mr. Chugwater: "Don't you know anything at all? Coaling stations are necessary because war-ships have to travel about sometimes, and it takes coal to feed the fires that heat the boilers that supply the steam that moves the engines that cause the propellers to revolve in the water and urge the ships along. Understand now?" Mrs. Chugwater (still unconvinced): "Why don't they use natural gas?"—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

NOBODY has asked Spain to surrender her rights; it's her wrongs we want her to give up.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE CHAMBERLAIN-SALISBURY ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Great Britain's Colonial Secretary, has set the press of the world to talking seriously about an Anglo-Saxon alliance [see also THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 30]. Mr. Chamberlain was recently recognized in the home government as a sort of Prime Minister *pro tem.*, while Lord Salisbury took his vacation, and his words followed soon after his chief had publicly divided the nations into two classes, the living and the dying. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, May 13, and cable despatches report him as follows:

"After deprecating the assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was 'discredited' and the Government 'weak and vacillating,' he said: 'If foreign countries believe and act upon those statements, they will find themselves much mistaken, and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests.'

"Referring to the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been 'perfectly justifiable, but the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic.

"'There is a powerful and generous nation speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they ever have done, since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunder of a British Government.'"

Lord Salisbury's speech in London before the Primrose League, May 4, contained the following statements:

"You may roughly divide the nations of the world as the living and the dying. On one side you have great countries of enormous power, growing in power every year, growing in wealth, growing in dominion, growing in the perfection of their organization; railways have given to them the power to concentrate upon any one point the whole military force of their population, and to assemble armies of a magnitude and power never dreamed of in the generations that have gone by; and science has placed in the hands of those armies weapons ever growing in their efficacy of destruction, and, therefore, adding to the power—fearfully to the power—of those who have the opportunity of using them. By the side of these splendid organizations, of which nothing seems to diminish the force, and which present rival claims which the future may only be able by a bloody arbitrament to adjust, there are a number of communities which I can only describe as dying, tho the epithet applies to them, of course, in very different degrees, and with a very different amount of certain application. They are mainly communities that are not Christian, but I regret to say that is not exclusively the case. And in these states disorganization and decay are advancing almost as fast as concentration and increasing power are advancing in the living nations that stand opposite them. Decade after decade they are weaker, poorer, and less provided with leading men or institutions in whom they can trust, apparently drawing nearer and nearer to their fate, and yet clinging with strange tenacity to the life which they have got. In them misgovernment is not only not cured, but is constantly on the increase. The society—and official society—the administration, is a mass of corruption, so that there is no firm ground on which any hope of reform or restoration could be based, and in their various degrees they are presenting a terrible picture to the more enlightened portion of the world, a picture which unfortunately the increase in the means of our information and communication draws with brighter—I should say darker—and more conspicuous lineaments, in the face of the eyes of all nations, and appeals to their feelings, as well as to their interests, calling upon them to bring forward a remedy. How long this state of things is likely to go on, of course, I do not attempt to prophesy. All I can indicate is that that process

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is proceeding, that the weak states are becoming weaker, and the strong states are becoming stronger. It needs me to enter into no detail, and to attempt no specialty of prophecy to point out to you what the inevitable result of that combined process must be. For one reason or for another—from the necessities of politics or under the pretense of philanthropy—for one reason or another the living nations will gradually encroach on the territory of the dying, and the seeds and causes of conflict among civilized nations will speedily appear. Of course, it is not to be supposed that any one nation of the living nations will be allowed to have the profitable monopoly of curing or cutting up these unfortunate patients, and the controversy as to who shall have the privilege of doing so, and in what manner he shall do it—these things may introduce causes of fatal differences between the great nations whose armies stand opposite threatening each other. These are the dangers, I think, which threaten us in the period that is coming on. It is a period which will tax our resolution, our tenacity, and imperial instincts to the utmost. Undoubtedly we shall not allow England to be at a disadvantage in any rearrangement that may take place. On the other hand, we shall not be jealous if desolation and sterility is removed by the aggrandizement of a rival in regions to which our arms can not extend."

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
Great Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Continental press, according to cable despatches to our papers, accuses Great Britain of having put on the habit of "American diplomacy," and treats the utterances as a gratuitous threat against intervention in the Spanish-American war. London journals, notably *The Times*, as quoted by cable, approve the utterances and the policy of Anglo-Americanism indicated therein, criticism being apparently confined to intimations that the Government calculates thereby to cover up failures in Africa and the far East.

Among the more important statements cabled to American papers are the following:

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL: "Undoubtedly where there are common interests there ought to be common action between us and America, and the far East just now seems to me to be a case in point."

SIR CHARLES DILKE: "I have always shrunk from limiting my race patriotism by the boundaries of the British Empire. I don't believe in the United States making a fighting alliance with us or with anybody. Friendly neutrality will be her attitude if we get into trouble."

HERBERT SPENCER: "If the present crisis should bring about a cordial understanding between America and England, the benefits to themselves and to the world at large will far exceed all the evils now impending."

MICHAEL DAVITT: "Chamberlain in his recent speech appealing for an alliance between England and the United States insulted Irishmen by referring to Irish Home Rule as 'an unclean thing.'

"Make the insult known to the twenty-five million Americans of Irish blood, who are heart and soul with the republic to-day against European power, as were their kith and kin with Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln against England.

"The alliance is wanted solely for selfish British ends. It is desired by England not for the sake of the United States, but against Russia, who sent her fleet to American waters and put her ships at the service of President Lincoln when England, for the third time, was plotting and actively engaged in the effort to destroy the republic.

"America will surely never join in a coalition against France and Russia in order to take British chestnuts out of the fire. The rumors of a European coalition against the United States are purely a fabrication, 'made in England' for American consumption, the object, of course, being to promote the much-desired and, for England, the much-needed alliance.

"It is an insult to America to insinuate that she is not able to defend her own shores without British help."

On the whole, it is apparent that the newspapers in the United States welcome as never before the suggestion of Anglo-Saxon against the world, if need be, but reserve judgment regarding the disinterestedness of Great Britain in proposing an alliance, and favor a mutual understanding rather than any formal alliance.

Words of Weighty Import.—"Great Britain is to-day confronted by armed Europe—by the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy on the one side and by the Russian-French Alliance on the other—all jealous of her power, her wealth, her vast colonial possessions, and her progress. This is the British situation, and our own may not be unlike it.

"In a few months, when this Spanish war is brought to a conclusion, the same powers, eager to assist Spain out of her difficulties, may attempt to interpose—may, indeed, claim the right to suggest the terms of settlement. Such interference we would not brook for an instant, but, capable as the United States may be in the long run of maintaining its own rights and deciding its own questions, the fact that we have Great Britain's friendship will make it all the easier for us to establish peace with Spain according to our own terms.

"Nor is it concerning Spain only that we may find our interests conflicting with certain of the European powers. Our interests in China are next in extent to those of Great Britain, and our policy is identical with hers, thus suggesting further possibilities of combination, if not of alliance.

"The question is not one to be decided off-hand. It is of too great magnitude, too far-reaching in consequence, while it is opposed by the traditional policy of a hundred years.

"Nevertheless, the utterance of Mr. Chamberlain is of the weightiest import and will attract attention throughout the civilized world."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

Will Lead to Good.—"Certainly Americans will never forget the kindness of Great Britain, and if the uncalled-for remarks about an alliance were to bring against us a coalition of continental European powers, there would be no way out except by drawing the ties of kinship considerably closer. It could have been wished, however, that semi-official utterances about an alliance had been postponed until after the war. That it will lead to good we firmly believe, for the hand of Providence is in the history of nations as in that of individuals. And somehow the work of enfranchising the peoples of the earth from political and other darkness is going to continue. If this can not be accomplished without an alliance of English-speaking peoples, then it will be accomplished with it. The sun of liberty will never set."—*The Post (Rep.), Hartford, Conn.*

Not Needed.—"England wants an alliance, of course. It would be strange if she did not. She wants an alliance because the continental powers are opposed to her, not because they are opposed to the United States. There are many people in this country who sympathize with England, and some others who do

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not. This is not an English, but an American country. The people are made up from every country under heaven. There are some millions of Germans, more millions of Irishmen, and a heavy sprinkling of Russians and other European nations. They are good citizens, many of them among the best we have. Would it not be the height of folly for the Government, with these facts staring it in the face, to attempt to negotiate an alliance with Great Britain, which engaged the United States to help carry out English projects in China, in opposition to the continental powers? If this country wants anything in China the empire is still open, and Americans can do quite as well, we imagine, as England has recently done in the East."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore.*

"No Entangling Alliances, Please."—"Just so long as Britain buys our bacon and beef, our cereals, and Yankee notions we wants to be friends with her. We have been antagonists in war; we are comrades in commerce, but even if we determine upon a radical departure from a settled American policy and carry the American brand of freedom and some choice Connecticut nutmegs and clocks to breech-clouted peoples in the antipodes whom we will subjugate, we want a less selfish and grasping partner than Mr. Chamberlain proposes. The experience we have had of Great Britain both as an enemy and as a neutral warns us against venturing with her in a game of territorial aggrandizement. We have fought her from Saratoga to Yorktown, from Lundy's Lane to New Orleans. We sank rebel pirates fitted out in her ports. Her language is our language. Her race is our race—if her race is made up of Germans, Greeks, Bohemians, Poles, Hungarians, Celts, and Latins. We will trade jackknives with her to the crack of doom. We will exchange bouquets with her until she is summoned to Jehosaphat, but for striking a hard-and-fast alliance with her to hold, occupy, and possess the world properties she has colonized or stolen, Chamberlain may wag his tongue until, as the poet, John Hay, now at St. James's, would say, 'the cows come home.'

"What Britain grabs let her keep if she can. What we grab we ought to lose."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Chicago.*

"Let Other Governments be Good and Lonesome."—"That it is desirable to court with dignity the friendship of Great Britain few but irreconcilable jingoes will dispute. We have outlived the passions of a century, but the memory of them will ever abide with us. We have survived the hatreds of a fratricidal strife and learned by precious experience how noble and exalting it is to forgive. Now we are at the portals to a history that may and unquestionably will within a few years reshape both the territorial and political governments of the world. The processes of disintegration and survival are actively at work even now, and we must be party to them.

"Our function, however, is to be civilizing. In fulfilling it we must join hands with all the other great powers that make for the good of mankind whether it be Great Britain or some other powerful foreign government. The joining of hands need not be physical nor yet political. All we need to do is to stand ready to defend the right, to stay the hand of oppression, to broaden the scope and action of human liberty, and to spread the light of justice and civilization. If Great Britain is willing to unite with us to achieve the greatest good to the greatest number, it is puerile to revive old animosities and to fan to flame the smoldering embers of a hate that is born of ignorance and bigotry, to reject her cooperation. . . . . .

"Let other governments be good and lonesome; we will never disturb their tranquillity by allying ourselves with any government to fight them for territorial aggrandizement or for commercial supremacy."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit.*

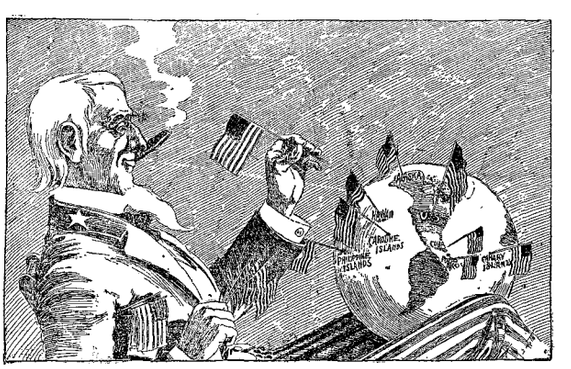
Changing Friendships.—"There was a time, not long ago, when an overture of this kind would have been coldly received in this country. Our people were under the impression that they had stanch friends in both Russia and France. They felt entirely free to remain practically unarmed, and rely wholly upon their good disposition to all the world, believing that as they had no thought of making unjustifiable war upon any nation, no other nation, in the light of the good relations just alluded to, would venture to hatch up a conspiracy against them. Recent events, it must be allowed, have done much to shake confidence in this optimistic calculation. France has certainly not justified our traditional confidence in her, and it strains credulity to believe that France would have acted as she has without the encouragement of St. Petersburg. That there is no sort of trust to be put in German friendship is too plain to admit of discussion. Our people must, therefore, consider the position reserved for them if they turn a cold shoulder to the advances of England, and the reasonably well-grounded confidence that with England, if we accept her overtures, will come Japan. The whole field of diplomacy and war certainly calls for the coolest deliberation on the part of the American people, a deliberation which will discount alike the irritations and the merely sentimental billings and cooings of the past. Of one thing we may be quite sure, namely, that a people so highly endowed with common sense will not for any great length of time refrain from taking the necessary steps required to meet German, French, and Russian hostility, if these powers do not give much better evidence of good-will than they have recently afforded."—*The Citizen* (*Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

Self-Interest will Decide.—"The world is in such an extraordinary condition that the best judges of future events are poor prophets. It would, therefore, be idle for any one to assert with positiveness the outcome of the present relations between Great Britain and the United States. That a more friendly feeling for England has grown up in this country since the coming of the Spanish war can not be doubted; nor is it unlikely that a formal alliance would ensue between these two great powers in case the other European nations should attempt a forcible intervention in our affairs injurious to our interests.

"But we are not so sure that the United States would aid England were the conditions reversed. It must be remembered that self-interest will remain the motive force of any nation's diplomacy for a long time to come. A people can not be expected to contract alliances that will injure them. The question of an Anglo-American alliance, therefore, must depend more upon events than upon sentiment. If America develops material interests which are identical with England's, and both are threatened, the two nations will naturally gravitate together."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

Democracy vs. Autocracy.—"Mr. Chamberlain speaks with little if any less authority than Lord Salisbury himself. Indeed, if Lord Salisbury should retire from his place of Prime Minister it is quite possible that Mr. Chamberlain would be his successor as the practical ruler of England. So that we may take these utterances of Mr. Chamberlain as practically the views of the Government of Great Britain. We may feel assured, therefore, that if this wretched Spanish war does in fact complicate us with the other autocratic powers of Europe we shall not have to fight our battle alone. If they attempt to double on us and crush us we may feel perfectly assured that England is coming to our assistance, for her far-seeing statesmen see what *The Times* has been pointing out, as occasion offered, for three or four years, that the real struggle of the future is between democracy and autocracy, and in that struggle—when if ever it does occur—England and the United States are natural allies, since both are free countries and each must fight to maintain freedom in the other."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond.*

Intermeddling Not Permissible.—"The battle of Manila, with its consequences, has rendered an Anglo-Saxon alliance a distinct possibility, and, should the attitude of the powers of continental Europe assume a decided pro-Spanish tinge, such an alliance



UNCLE SAM: "By gum, I rather like your looks."
—*The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*

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would then be a decided probability. This country will never permit the intermeddling which characterized the close of the war between China and Japan. When the time comes, peace negotiations must be conducted between this country and Spain alone, without the interference of continental Europe, and the sooner the European powers realize that fact the better. The American people will never permit the fruits of their victory to be filched from them by intermeddlers."—*The Picayune (Dem.), New Orleans, La.*

Suspicions on Both Sides.—"Mr. Chamberlain said pleasant things about the United States and they were enthusiastically received by his hearers. They have also been heartily indorsed by the leading London and English provincial papers. It is evident that greater friendliness toward the United States exists in England at this time than at any other period during the present generation. This is a matter for congratulation, and it is also true that the feeling is more generally reciprocated on this side than it has ever been before.

"At the same time it should not be forgotten that there is a good deal of self-interest in the feeling on both sides. England is suspicious of a continental combination against it. The United States, rightly or wrongly, is suspicious of continental sympathy with Spain against the United States in the present war, and is under obligation to Great Britain for its refusal to join in a movement to give that sympathy practical effect. Mr. Chamberlain no doubt voices the prevailing English sentiment, but continental pressure may compel the English Government to disavow responsibility for his personal utterances at Birmingham as the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under similar circumstances was practically disavowed, or at all events the position taken in it was not maintained by the Government."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.), Cleveland.*

"The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham points more emphatically than any earlier guide-post to a harmonious relation between England and America, if need be, as against the rest of the world. The statesman on our side of the water who will not consider any proposition of this magnitude with an open mind is unworthy of his influence, if he has any. For its proper discussion all that we need is statesmanship as keen, as alert, as far-seeing, and as resolutely intent on guarding the interests of the United States as Mr. Chamberlain's is in behalf of England."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

"It is possible to talk too much about an Anglo-American alliance and thus to hinder rather than promote its purpose. Such an alliance could not be made by a formal treaty unless the two nations were already in hearty sympathy, and if they were so, no formal treaty would be required. But this sympathy must be a spontaneous growth. It can not be brought about by mere talk. It may be brought about very quickly by events."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

"The weight of English influence, given quietly on our side, has already been a valuable factor in our favor; and it is not beyond the limits of possibility that the progress of events may yet lead to closer ties between England and America."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

"The most significant part of Great Britain's position is perhaps after all its effect on the rest of Europe, notably France. That unstable republic seems to take it as a direct, almost personal, affront, and already the French press is talking about war—a general European war. But it is only a remote probability."—*The Post (Dem.), Pittsburg.*

"The statesmen of the United States would be matchless ingrates if they did not reciprocate Mr. Chamberlain's sentiments and consider his proposals in the same frank and lofty spirit in which they are so obviously proffered."—*The Journal (Dem.), Lansing, Mich.*

"Is it possible that we have been swiftly swept into this tempestuous sea of world politics? Chamberlain assumes that we have and rejoices because of it. Mr. Chamberlain counts on too much. We are not ready to enter into foreign alliances. But the future may force us beyond our traditional policy."—*The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.*

"Alliance may never come. It may never be wise. But it is clear as day that the logic of events, the course of history, and the designs of Providence are giving both nations common interests, objects, responsibilities, and perils which render mutual sympathy, aid, cooperation, and support as inevitable as they are wise and salutary."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

ADMIRAL MONTOJO Y PASARON,
Commander of the Late Manila Fleet.

ADMIRAL CERVERA
Commanding the Cape Verde Fleet in the West Indies.

TWO SPANISH ADMIRALS.

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GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

GERMAN-AMERICAN papers deplore the outbreak of what seems to them a needless war, but they hope that it will now be pursued with vigor in order to insure an easy victory. They fear there is little glory to be earned on the Cuban battle-fields, and they hope the response to the call to arms will be strongest among those people who advocated war. Many agree with the Chicago *Freie Presse* that the German-Americans "need not show undue haste in offering their services." But the *Freie Presse*, like all others, hopes the victory will be speedy and decisive. The paper says:

"We have sent the following telegram to President McKinley: 'We opposed a war with Spain because we are convinced that the *Maine* affair could be settled by arbitration, and that the Cubans, who derail trains, set fire to hospitals, and murder men approaching them under a flag of truce, are not worth a drop of American blood. But as the war has begun, we will rally round the flag, and we offer to pay one hundred dollars to the soldier who captures the first Spanish flag in battle.'"

The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* fears that the people of the United States will now be taught the lesson long since learned by the Germans: that knowledge is a necessary item in the outfit of men entrusted with office, in peace or war. After quoting correspondent Thomas R. Dawley's description of the "investigation" conducted in Cuba by Senators Gallinger and Thurston, the paper says:

"Unfortunately, nearly all official American representatives in Cuba knew about as much Spanish as a cow—Calhoun, Lee, and most of the consuls. Officials like Lee had at least better interpreters, but linguistic Americans admit that many mistakes were made. 'Poverty-stricken, degenerate' Spain has at all important posts abroad men who speak the language of the country. The same is the case with all European countries, with the South Americans, and half-way civilized Asiatics. The great Yankee nation is the only exception. It may be that this exception is in ordinary times more ridiculous than dangerous; but in a crisis it can do much harm. The Cuban affair shows it."

The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"We are glad to see the New York *Evening Post* acknowledge that the German-American papers, with rare exceptions, remembered what is due to international courtesy. The great majority of Anglo-American papers unfortunately did just the opposite. The President and Congress would not have allowed themselves to be driven into war had they been *able* to read the German papers of the country instead of their own purveyors of scandal. These poor talk-United-States patriots! Their ignorance of foreign languages has cost the country dear more than once."

The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, denies that the German-Americans were led by the Germans across the water in their opposition to the war. It believes that Germany took her cue from the German-American press. The *Rundschau* says:

"In the papers and in Congress the Spaniards have been continually attacked, goaded, and insulted in the most frightful manner. The insurgents got nothing but praise and encouragement, and if *they* committed barbarities the fact was scarcely mentioned. The rebellion would have ended long ago if it had not been fanned continually from this country. And now we declare that we can not permit this struggle which we encouraged to continue. We protest as a 'Christian nation' and champions of 'Christian civilization.' Let who will become enthusiastic in *such* a cause. *We* stand by our opinion that humanity, *reconcentrados*, and Spanish barbarities could be used to write and talk about, but that they do not form sufficient cause for war, and that it is more worthy of a 'Christian people' to avoid war than to seek it."

The *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, points out how the people of the United States "civilized" *their* Indians from the face of the earth by means of fire and sword, whisky and loathsome diseases, beat down *their* rebels in a bloody war, and continue to imprison, hang, and shoot *their* laborers whenever they seek to earn decent wages. The paper begs to be excused if, as a representative of Socialism, it does not join in the right-or-wrong-my-country cry. Spanish workmen are its friends, American as well as Spanish capitalists its enemies. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"There can be only one aim now for the people of the great North American republic. All must wish for the arms of the United States a quick and decisive success. Our only policy must be to assist the Administration with all means necessary to bring about the desired end. Everything else must be put aside. The parties should vie with each other in helping the Administration along. However great the difference of opinion regarding the necessity of the war, we all must now adhere to Decatur's words: 'My country! May my country always be in the right! But right or wrong, my country!'"

The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Charleston, S. C., thinks it is lucky that the European powers are too anxious to live in peace to interfere, but thinks that the Continent will hardly permit England to side openly with us. The *Seebote*, Milwaukee, fears the peaceful citizens will have to do the fighting, as a blow against the country hurts them most. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, makes some suggestions regarding armaments, which we summarize as follows:

We will not give way to the temptation to predict what the Spaniards may do, and we do not wish to meddle with the business of the military authorities, who should have a free hand. We only wish to point out that 100,000 men are hardly sufficient. It will take at least three months ere this first call is fit to go to Cuba. This valuable time should be used to train a second, equally strong army. The first will contain all who have the least knowledge of the use of weapons. The second must be called out to teach the men the hardships of war. Prudence suggests that they be sent to the South, to become acclimated. This will cost money, but parsimony is now out of place. We repeat it: as soon as the first 100,000 men are gathered, call another.

The remarks of the New York *Morgen Journal*, the German edition of William R. Hearst's *Journal*, are couched in much the same strain as those of the English edition.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARBITRATION OF RAILWAY DISPUTES.

BOTH Houses of Congress passed a measure this month providing for arbitration of disputes between interstate railroads and their employees. The House bill provided that when a controversy regarding wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment, shall arise between common carriers subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and their employees, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor, upon being requested by either party, to use their best efforts to settle the dispute amicably by mediation. In case their efforts fail, the controversy may be referred to a tribunal of arbitration of three members—one to be chosen by the employer, a second by the labor organizations to which the employees directly interested belong, and the third by these two, or, in default of agreement within forty-eight hours, by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor. The award of these arbitrators shall be final, unless appealed on points of law to the circuit court of appeals within ten days. The tribunal must begin hearings within five days from the appointment of the third arbitrator, and file their award within twenty days. The award is to continue in force for one year. Pending a decision the *status quo* is to be maintained by both parties, and for a period of three months from the award employers must give thirty days' notice of discharge and employees must give thirty days' notice of quitting service, organizations ordering otherwise to be liable for damages.

The Senate extended the scope of the measure to cover the

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selection of an arbitrator in case unorganized laborers should be involved, and provided that no employee shall be compelled to render personal service without his consent pending the arbitration, and prohibited the use of writs of injunction to compel personal service against the employee's will under an award. The House accepted the Senate amendments.

Other provisions of the measure now before the President require incorporations of organized labor to provide that a member shall cease to be such if he participates in or instigates force or violence against property or persons in labor troubles; limits the liability of such corporations; and authorize their representatives to appear before the arbitration board and in any of the federal courts. Employers are prohibited from requiring employees to give up membership in labor organizations; from threatening or discriminating against organized labor; from forcing contributions, and from blacklisting.

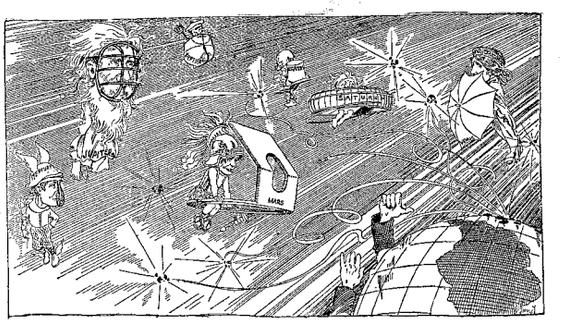
Moral Effect Rather than Legal Force.—"In thus submitting their controversy to arbitration, the two parties make a certain agreement binding them to abide by the decision; this is rather long and complicated, but apparently amounts to little more than a pledge on the part of the employees, if dissatisfied with the award, not to leave their employment within three months except after giving thirty days' notice; and a similar pledge on the part of the employer, if dissatisfied, not to discharge any of the employees without like notice. No penalty is named for failure to live up to this agreement, which, however, it is provided, 'may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit, except that no person shall be punished for his failure to comply with the award as for contempt of court.' [The adopted provision reads, after the word 'permit': 'provided, that no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any laborer against his will of a contract for personal labor or service.'—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.]

"It seems quite plain that the only way in which the act, if passed, will prove efficient in the diminution and settlement of labor troubles is by the moral effect and not by the legal force of its provisions. Recourse to arbitration will be taken only if both parties are willing to submit to it, and even after such submission there is apparently no very important binding effect in the decision. This should not, however, be set down against the bill; it does not undertake the impossible, and makes no attempt at compulsory arbitration, which, in the case of labor disputes, seems on its face clearly impracticable, whether applied to employer or employed. But it is quite possible that the first branch of the arrangement, that which provides for an attempt at 'mediation and conciliation,' may prove very useful; and this, it is to be remembered, can be brought into play at the request of either party, without the cooperation of the other."—*The News, Baltimore.*

An Interesting Experiment.—"This measure is the first of a series of arbitration bills which are to be offered in Congress, covering all forms of labor in the United States. If finally enacted into law, its success or failure in practise will afford valuable lessons from which lawmakers, employers, and employees may derive instruction. In differences of the character indicated in the bill . . . there can be no arbitration without the consent of all parties concerned. The Grosvenor bill provides the machinery for arbitration in all cases relating to interstate transportation, recognizes labor organizations for the first time in the history of such legislation, and prescribes ways and means for rendering an award fully and speedily effective. It has been approved by railway managers, railway employees' associations, and labor organizations generally throughout the country. If the expectations of its authors and sponsors shall be fulfilled hereafter, a difficult and vexatious problem in the conduct and management of our carrying companies will have been solved."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

"It is said that the bill meets with the approval of railway officials and labor leaders generally, hence on that score there can be no objections. Still, when it is considered that some of the parties to labor controversies are financially irresponsible, it is difficult to see how they can be forced to accept a decision, altho based on arbitration, which runs counter to their wishes. Under existing conditions laws of the character under discussion can have little more than a restraining influence on the employees."—*Bradstreet's, New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



A TIMELY WARNING.

"Look out for yourselves, neighbors; the Spanish gunners are getting to work."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

COAL is king, but wheat is prime minister.—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

ONE touch of loneliness makes John Bull wondrous kind.—*The News, Detroit.*

JUST a little while ago Spain was a power. Now it is a weakness.—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

TOP of the morning to Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, Re-United States Army.—*The Despatch, Richmond.*

THE sea-serpent this year has a steel skin and wears a Spanish flag on his tail.—*The Tribune, New York.*

OUR inability to maintain order in the Philippines is, at worst, no more conspicuous than Spain's was.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE most impressive spectacle of this war is Europe's holy horror lest we grab an island or two.—*The Press, New York.*

THERE is also a suspicion that the Philippines are near enough Siam to be eligible to the white elephant class.—*The News, Detroit.*

WHY didn't the President put those sons of somebody all in one company and thus find out if they were somebodies themselves?—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

SPAIN continues to wonder why the European powers do not undertake to restrain her from proceeding with the demolition of the United States.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

CHAMBERLAIN'S INCENTIVE.—It is no wonder that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain should desire an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. He has had personal experience of its advantages. The better half of him is an American woman.—*The Herald, New York.*

A SKIRMISH.

I am a patriot, and I find—
As other lovers do—
The dearest symbols, to my mind,
Of our red, white, and blue,
Wave forth from Daphne's scarlet lips,
Her snowy neck, her eyes;
I face those colors bravely and
I bear away a prize.

—*The Record, Chicago.*

WHERE FAKE WAR NEWS COMES FROM.

CORRESPONDENTS AND COMMODORE ON THE BRIDGE OF THE FLAGSHIP.—From a Morning Paper—"Your correspondent stood on the bridge of the flagship. The commodore and myself were quite cool."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ART AMONG THE KOREANS.

THERE is no such thing in the Orient as oratory. There is no *art* of speech; it is entirely utilitarian. So we are told by Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, in *The Korean Repository* (Seoul); and he makes an effort to explain this absence of oratory and some other peculiarities of Korean and Asiatic art, poetical and other. Diction, he writes, seems to have little or nothing to do with their poetry. A half-dozen Chinese characters, if properly collocated, may convey to the Korean more thought than an eight-line stanza does to us. As you pass through a picture gallery each picture is a complete unit in itself, conveying a whole congeries of ideas and sending the mind, it may be, through a whole range of memories. Supposing that, instead of the picture which is intended to portray the idea of devotion, there should simply be the word devotion, written on a placard and hung against the wall, or perhaps a few words illustrative of devotion. That would illustrate, in a certain way, the difference between Korean and English poetry. In the one case the ear is the medium, in the other case the eye. Such condensation of diction leaves no chance for oratory.

The two characters *nak* (fallen) and *wha* (flower), for instance, represent to the Korean mind a whole poem about the Queen of Pak Je, who, deserted by her craven king in the midst of an invasion, leads her women to the top of a beetling precipice, where, hand clasped in hand, in sight of the pursuing conquerors, they leap to their doom in the waters beneath.

All Korean poetry is lyric, spontaneous. All Korean music is nature music, pure and simple. The chief thing lacking in their art is the power of combining objects with a view to their general effect. Even in their houses they have no idea of grouping their furniture, bric-a-brac, etc., in a way that would give pleasure to a Western mind. The esthetic instinct is well developed along their own lines, but it is the instinct of children of nature. The lack of mathematics, the lack of science, in Asiatic music accounts for the fact that there is to-day no martial music in Eastern countries except what has been borrowed from the West. This goes far, Mr. Hulbert thinks, to explain why all the East, with the exception of Japan, is so weak from a military point of view. Japan would also, probably, prove weak in a conflict with a Western nation. In other words, the East lacks the art of the West, developed for centuries along scientific lines. And when it gets this training it will be as great physically and politically as the West. It will then have acquired oratory, and that means the acquisition of political discussion.

On the other hand, the Asiatic's defect in combining his esthetic ideas has given him an advantage over the Westerner in point of details. He has given the world the most beautiful vase, the most artistically embroidered screen. His butterfly is worked out to microscopical exactness; but he can get in no perspective. In art, he carries a microscope instead of a field-glass. This narrowness explains the grotesqueness of all Eastern art at this time. But, on the other hand, this narrowness and detail in art have given it a certain sort of democracy, where every man, rich and poor, is able to have his own native vase or flower-pot, and knows how to enjoy it.

The Koreans' red is the red of blood, or the pepper ripening on the house-top. Their green is the vivid green of the new sprouting rice or of the somber pine foliage. Their idea of form is realistic. They have no idealized expressions, no angels, no cupids, no personification of any of the powers of nature, because they know nothing of these, their moral nature has not yet reached this stage of development.

Neither the Korean nor any of the Asiatics have any susceptibility to imported artistic products. We quote directly from Mr. Hulbert at this point:

"I have yet to meet the Korean who enjoys a performance upon the piano or organ. They express surprise and are curious to find out how the noise is made; but you will not elicit a smile until you play 'ararung tararung,' or some Korean air with one finger. That pleases them immensely. Here again combination in the form of harmony is quite unknown to them. They want one thing at a time, and melody pleases them more than the sweetest harmony. But how about those sweet sounds that emanate from the ante-room during the progress of official dinners and the like? There may be simultaneity in the sounds, but no combination.

"And yet in spite of the lack of refinement of artistic taste, these Asiatics have a wonderfully impressionable nature. No one enjoys the spring more than they; no one can sit on a hillside and look out upon a scene half veiled by the dreary autumn haze with more passionate pleasure than they.

"If there is any flaw in my argument, it lies in the fact that the Korean is a master-hand at throwing together a few Chinese characters descriptive of some phase of nature. No one can make a prettier grouping of nature's charms than he; and, after all, who knows that he might not turn the tables on me and say: 'Your art is too much by rule and line, too much by law and precept, too little spontaneous and natural.'"

IS ALL BIOGRAPHY MERE FICTION?

THAT it is seems to be the conclusion reached by a critic in the London *Athenæum*. "In a deep sense," he says, "every biographer is an inventor like the novelist." "The man of action, after he is dead, is at the mercy of every man who writes his life." "Is not Alexander the Great no less a figment of another man's brain than Achilles, or Macbeth, or Mr. Pickwick?" But the poet, we are told, has the advantage over the man of action in that he, the poet, is occupied during his entire life in painting his own portrait, and the biographer can not wholly efface it. This is why, of all English poets, Shakespeare is the only one whom we do thoroughly know:

"Steevens did not exaggerate when he said that all we know of Shakespeare's outer life is that he was born at Stratford-on-Avon, married, went to London, wrote plays, returned to Stratford, and died. Owing to this circumstance (and a blessed one it is) we can commune with the greatest of our poets undisturbed. We know how Shakespeare confronted every circumstance of this mysterious life—we know how he confronted the universe, seen and unseen—we know to what degree and in what way he felt every human passion. There is no careless letter of his, thank God! to give us a wrong impression of him. There is no record of his talk at the Mermaid, the Falcon, or the Apollo saloon to make readers doubtful whether his printed utterances truly represent him. Would that the will had been destroyed! then there would have been no talk about the 'second-best bed' and the like insane gabble. Suppose, by ill chance, a batch of his letters to Anne Hathaway had been preserved. Is it not a moral certainty that they would have been as uninteresting as the letters of Coleridge, of Scott, of Dickens, of Rossetti, and of Rossetti's sister?

"For why are the letters of literary men apt to be so much less interesting than those of other people? Is it not because, the desire to express oneself in written language being universal, this desire with people outside the literary class has to be of necessity exercised in letter-writing? Is it not because, where there is no other means of written expression than that of letter-writing, the best efforts of the letter-writer are put into the composition, as the best writing of the essayist is put into his essays! However this might have been in Shakespeare's time, the half-conscious, graphic power of the non-literary letter-writer of to-day is often so great that if all the letters written in English by non-literary people, especially letters written from abroad to friends at home in the year 1897, were collected, and the cream of them extracted and printed, the book would be the most precious literary production that the year has to show. If, on the other hand, the letters of contemporary English authors were collected in the same way, the poverty of the book would be amazing as compared with the published writings of the authors."

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ALPHONSE DAUDET DESCRIBED BY HIS SON.

SECOND ARTICLE.

"FAVORED by fortune," M. Leon Daudet writes, continuing the story of his father's life, "my father never paid court to the fickle goddess":

"Great successes surprised, but did not intoxicate him. I have never known any one so indifferent to money. Modest in his daily life, an enemy to luxury and display, simple in his dress, his household, and his whole conduct, he considered wealth a dangerous snare; it was in his eyes an infected source that poisoned those who drank of it; the principal cause of the dissensions and hatreds of families and societies.

"'*The infamy of gold!*' he would cry. 'It was laid bare by the sublime Balzac, whose work, always profound and far-seeing, foretold the monstrous triumphs of modern covetousness. Gold does not supply any of the real, primordial satisfactions in which happiness consists. On the contrary, it thwarts nature, digs wrinkles and furrows, rends and corrupts. Political economists say that it circulates; yes—like alcohol or opium. It debases those whom it exalts, it turns men into cowards and fools; it is piled up only for ruin, accumulated only for vice.'

"In literature, he considered a rapid success and large gains a misfortune, luring the artist from his true path, which is to seek perfection, according to his nature and the dictates of his conscience, without any interested aim. It was the author's responsibility to the public, however, with which he was chiefly preoccupied. Our epoch, he said, sported recklessly with printed farces, worse than explosives."

His son discovered in one of his note-books a list of the principal social wrongs and injustices that required to be combated. He acknowledged that he made it to suggest subjects for his books, adding: "Whatever may be the abuse, it is a consolation to know that it is always followed by an effort, however feeble, at reparation."

The narrator dwells upon the extraordinary delicacy and sensitiveness of Alphonse Daudet's organization. His ear was exquisite. At a dinner-table he heard everything, disentangling the different strains of talk among twenty guests, even when they were speaking in low tones. The faint, scarcely audible noises of nature he detected, and was ravished by them. Hence his passion for music, which he considered of the greatest help to him in his work. Mme. Daudet was an accomplished musician, and while her husband was seated at his table she would play, in an adjoining room, divine strains from Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, or Schubert, by which he was at once tranquillized, and his imagination exalted:

"Daudet loved all music, the most simple and the most sublime. No one comprehended better or was more successful in analyzing the great classical masters. The genius of Wagner he celebrated in magnificent terms, vibrating with bold, vivid imagery. At a concert I have often seen his eyes moistened with tears, so deeply was he moved. He would tremble from head to foot. His musical memory was unusual—he knew all the popular airs of his country and of all countries, and with his sympathetic, penetrating voice would hum them by the hour. Beautiful verses, set to music, induced in him a mood of gentle melancholy.

"Notwithstanding the fact that he was near-sighted, a disadvantage as regards the plastic arts, he was scarcely less acute in his perception of colors and forms. He was one of the first to appreciate 'the impressionists,' Monet, Renoir, etc. As to the great masters, he inclined naturally to the realists, preferring, among Dutch artists, Rembrandt and Franz Halz; and adhering to the French school of landscape painting, so grandly illustrated by Troyon, Rousseau, Millet, and twenty others. He liked to recall delicious hours that he had passed with his friends Baque and Gouvet. Baque enchanted him with his energetic eloquence, and the verve with which he proclaimed the most startling paradoxes. . . . . .

"When we were in London, he would spend hours in the British Museum, seated before the friezes of the Parthenon. 'A sovereign music,' he said, 'detached itself from these grand figures—*Truth and Poetry:* there is nothing more to be said. Those old artists copied nature; they breathed in inspiration with the blue air. There is no break between the interior and external worlds, no tumult of desire, no discord of any kind. All is rhythmical, harmonious, the result of a clear, happy perception. The genius of the North transformed these sublime creations and rendered them discordant—violent—daughters of the Walkyries. In the brain of Wagner two conceptions of beauty struggled together: the one chaste, pure, classical—the Greek ideal; the other furious, exaggerated, excessive—that which belongs to the heated and disturbed Anglo-Saxon imagination.' . . . . . .

"Notwithstanding his genial sociability, Daudet was a great lover of solitude. In his youth, at different periods, he went into veritable retreats, shutting himself up in a lonely farm at Camargue, and again in the lighthouse *des Sanguinaires*. 'The days that I passed there,' he writes, 'were often monotonous and anxious, but they were also noble and consoling, for I studied myself, I judged myself, and listened to other storms than those of the shrieking winds. Happy they who, separated abruptly from the social whirlpool, find themselves in the presence of their *ego*. We shall never know how much Hugo and Voltaire were elevated by their banishment. Exiled, Hugo became sublime. The prison of Blanqui, how it amplified his dream!' . . . After he became the head of a family he had to give up his taste for solitude, for we were always with him; but my mother sympathized with and always found means to gratify his love of the country, which continued strong to the very last."

Leon has much to say about the beautiful valley of the Champrosay, which played a great part in their existence. Here at different periods they occupied three houses, one of which had formerly belonged to Delacroix. Like Shelley, Daudet had a passion for boating, and with his friends, Gonzaque Privat, Armond Sylvestre, and Leon Alland, his brother-in-law, above all, he passed much of his time on the beautiful Seine. They would follow the pretty tributaries of the meandering river into the loveliest sylvan scenes, putting up, when tired, at the old-fashioned inns of the wagoners.

Leon's first recollection of Champrosay is when he was a child four years old. His father holds his hand as they walk over the dear roads, and he, imagining that he is guiding his father, cries out continually, "Take care, papa, take care of the little stones!" Again he remembers his father searching for chestnuts and mushrooms, proud of being able to distinguish the latter from the poisonous toadstool. "He runs about among the thickets, with me upon his shoulder, holding my mother by the hand. In the evening we feast upon our harvest."

"Alas [the narrator continues], how cruel is destiny! Since then, when we have returned to those same scenes, he has needed my arms for his support. Over the well-loved paths we have walked mournfully, and our silence was heavy with regrets. For we had had such beautiful dreams—we had meant to travel over the whole country together, upon foot; and now his illness had made it impossible.

"'Do you know, Leon,' he said to me one day, 'when I look at these roads, it seems to me that if I could follow them, I should escape from my pain. To fly, and so evade torture. How beautiful they are, the long, rose-bordered, country roads of France! How I should have loved to explore them with you and your brother!' With a deep sigh he raised his dark eyes to heaven, and I felt my love for him augmented by an immense pity."

The interludes of Daudet's note-books, his son declares, contain the most ravishing descriptions of natural scenery. In regard to his father's method of working, we are told that in his youth he was a true improvisator, dashing off his careless and turbulent inspirations with extreme rapidity. But, under the influence of his wife, his "discreet collaborateur," he disciplined his admirable faculties, and formed the habit of working each day with regularity. His handwriting, small, nervous, and elegant, resembles that of Jean Jacques Rousseau. In his later years he altered and erased courageously and frequently. His first sketch served merely as an outline. This at hand, together with his

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wife, he reconsidered and remolded "the monster," and spared neither time nor pains in giving it the truth and reality that he desired.

Leon quotes his father as saying: "Without my wife, I should have abandoned myself to my dangerous facility. It was not until late that I was tormented by the love of perfection." And again: "At present the disproportion between what my pen transcribes and my spirit has received is bitter to me. I yearn to express the inexpressible."

Daudet's life was one of great simplicity and regularity. He worked continuously and with great ardor. After it became difficult for him to go out, he was always at his table, reading, writing, and making notes. He rose at seven o'clock and retired at eleven, save on Tuesday. his evening of recreation, when he received his friends. These brilliant reunions were thronged with the most illustrious authors and artists, eager to pay homage to their friend. Nor these alone; there were always present a number of young writers, still obscure, who never failed to receive from him sympathy and encouragement. He loved the young, and felt a deep interest in the first efforts of immature talent. What letters to editors, the managers of theaters, and directors of magazines—what warm praise—what earnest recommendation!

Daudet had a great belief in the influences of the native soil, and his advice to literary aspirants was usually to return to the province that had given them birth, where, with quiet reflection and a faithful study of the scenes and people close at hand, they would have the best chance, according to his theory, of producing a work of real value, distinctive and original.

Here are a few extracts from his note-books:

"Style is intensity—the most matter in the fewest words. Follow the advice of Pascal, and do not be afraid of repeating yourself. There are no synonyms."

"Sons of the Latin race, who were constructors, we have the taste for the solid. Harmony also is indispensable. Even the painter of passions, in which disorder is a beauty, should make it evident that this disorder is only apparent—the result of an unalterable rule. This, moreover, is conformable to the true. The worst tumult submits to law."

"The description of a character, pursued to the end, should be made little by little, according as the being reveals himself, and life reacts upon him."

"Our environment, society, landscape, scenery, participate in our state of soul. We must enter into the personage, *into his skin;* see the world with his eyes and feel it with his senses."

"The author should respect his reader. Morally, he has souls under his charge. It is in his power to corrupt, and, sure of his means, he is culpable if he abuses his power, if he diminishes the vital nobility of any being, if he does not proceed from the *lower to the higher*, the direction of every honest conscience."

"Truth is the perfect accord between the writer and that which surrounds him; between that which he conceives, perceives, and that which he expresses. Dream itself has its truth. You can lie upon Parnassus as well as in the street."

"Art is not merely a choice: it is beyond this a decision and an audacity. No hypocrisy, no fraud. The routes of life are open. No one is permitted either to deviate from, or to stop upon, his road."

"There is the courage of the writer, and it consists in accomplishing his mission even to the end. The intrepid are always conquerors; the weak remain incomplete. You can not help your work—it goes on all alone. No obstacle, tho real and valid, will prevent its triumph."

"To think of pleasing is one peril; to wish to astonish is another. Notoriety flies those who seek it by unworthy means."

Space forbids a more complete presentment of these wise and trenchant notes, all of which bear testimony to the novelist's profound thought and accuracy of observation.

"I would wish, my task finished, to establish myself as a *merchant of happiness*. My reward would be in my success." This, Leon declares, his father often repeated, and he would add:

"So many men are somnambulists, traversing existence without seeing, striking against obstacles, breaking their heads upon walls, that they might easily have gone around! I have put into the mouth of one of my personages: *The things of life have a sense, a place, by which they can be taken.* This is true, and not a mere metaphor."

During his whole life Alphonse Daudet appears to have been a *merchant of happiness*, distributing benefits and satisfactions to all whom he encountered. His devotion to his friends and family, and generous eagerness to serve the unfortunate, whoever they might be, have been already set forth. That he should have been able, like no other, to cheer, encourage and console those afflicted like himself with physical infirmities is not to be wondered at. It will be worth while to quote a few of his own words upon this subject, through which shines his preeminently Christian belief, that the most cruel woes and evils, met in the right spirit, become positive blessings, since through them the character is elevated, this being the great end of life:

"You know that by certain philosophers pity has been reprehended as a weakness, a defect of energy.

"The *merchant of happiness* would preach active pity, and not useless tears. To him who suffers, suffering is always new; while to those who witness it, even tho tender and loving, it grows old and becomes a habit. I say to the sick man: 'Distract thyself, and struggle with the spirit to the end. Do not weary and harass thy friends.' Stoics know the pleasure that there is in the continual exercise of energy. To the patient endowed with imagination, I suggest a thousand artifices. To him who does not mingle dream with reality, my advice is to look his grief in the face, until the beauty of the struggle appears and ennobles all. This is a special exaltation, which renders the least trifles strangely comprehensive; *it is one of the keys of nature.*

"To begin with, each thing takes its place, according to the natural plan. Petty miseries, that are augmented by enjoyment and moral indolence, draw back and descend to their level. But for my malady, I might have been merely 'an author,' a prey to the littlenesses of the trade, trembling at an adverse criticism, excited by praise, duped by vain satisfactions. Certainly I have weaknesses enough. Nevertheless, I have been purified.

"At the waters of Lamaton, I met *twins of suffering* in the most opposite professions. They were all *above themselves*, illumined by those lightning flashes that traverse the tissues and penetrate to the soul. Among all the confidences that I have received, those of the condemned wretches down yonder had a special character of frankness and directness. The very words that they used had an unaccustomed boldness and amplitude."

Mark Twain as a Word-Painter.—The conception of Mr. Clemens as first and last a humorist has, so Theodore de Laguna thinks, "swallowed up all appreciation for his magnificent abilities in serious art." Mr. de Laguna writes for *The Overland Monthly*, and he continues as follows:

"The charm of a few of his word-pictures has at times been casually noticed. But he has never been celebrated for their worth. Yet scattered through his miscellaneous writings are not a few of the most sublime or beautiful natural descriptions in our literature. If we could name our favorite among them all, we might choose from Tom Sawyer an account of the wakening of nature, as the little runaway beheld it in the dawning of his first day of freedom—a piece of exquisite simplicity and loveliness. Human scenes are pictured no less effectively. In 'The Gilded Age,' the paragraphs upon the death of Laura Hawkins bear many signs of our author's technic; and they contain a description which is among the glories of American literature. Let us repeat the concluding sentences:

"'When the spring morning dawned, the form still sat there, the elbows resting upon the table and the face upon the hands. All day long the figure sat there, the sunshine enriching its costly raiment and flashing from its jewels; twilight came, and presently the stars, but still the figure remained; the moon found it there still, and framed the picture with the shadow of the window sash, and flooded it with mellow light; by and by the darkness swallowed it up, and later the gray dawn revealed it again, and still the forlorn presence was undisturbed.'"

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GOOD AND BAD ART—TOLSTOI'S MERCILESS JUDGMENTS.

"ALL that is included under 'art' may be divided into art and no-art. Art, in turn, is divisible into good art and bad art. No-art is divisible into counterfeit art and no-art simply. Good art, again, is divided into religious art and the art of everyday life, and each of these is subdivided into positive and negative."

This, in substance, is the general classification formulated by Count Leo Tolstoï in his second (and concluding) article on art in the Russian magazine called *Questions of Philosophy and Psychology*. The propositions and judgments in the second article are even more startling, extreme, and revolutionary than those of the first (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 19). Applying his formula or standard, Tolstoï boldly declares that ancient Greece and Rome produced no art at all, and that not one of the poets and dramatists accepted by the world as men of genius in the last five hundred years was a true artist. Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Byron, Shelley, Pushkin are rejected by Tolstoï as men without claims to our admiration.

But what in modern literature comes under the Tolstoï definition of art? Here is what he recognizes under the head of religious art: Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" and "Les Pauvres Gens," most of the novels and tales of Dickens, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," George Eliot's "Adam Bede," and Dostoievski's "Home of the Dead." Under the art of everyday life, Tolstoï enumerates these: "Don Quixote," Molière's comedies, Dickens's novels again, the novels of Gogol, the few prose tales of Pushkin, the novels of Dumas the father, a few tales of De Maupassant, and Tolstoï's own short stories entitled "God Sees the Truth" and "The Caucasian Prisoner."

As a sample of Tolstoï's method of arriving at his merciless judgments, the following quotation is striking:

"The Ninth Symphony of Beethoven is considered as a great work of art. To verify these assertions, I put to myself this question: 'Does the symphony convey the highest religious emotion'? And I must answer in the negative, since music in itself can not convey such feelings. Then I ask myself farther: 'If this composition does not belong to the highest rank of religious art, does it at least possess another quality of the good art of our time—namely, the quality of uniting all men in one emotion; in other words, does it belong to Christian, universal, and genuinely popular art?' And I can not but answer in the negative, because not only do I not see that the feelings conveyed by such compositions can unite men not specially trained to subject themselves to their hypnotizing influence, but also because I can not imagine a mass of ordinary people that could comprehend in this long and confused work anything but a few brief phrases that are submerged in the sea of the incomprehensible. Hence, willingly or not, I am forced to conclude that this work belongs to the category of bad art" [a subdivision of no-art].

Count Tolstoï tells us that his views are not hasty, that he has given the subject of art long and earnest study, and that the writing of his essay has taken him fifteen years. His observation and study have shown him, he says, that "all the feelings of the people of our circle [meaning the educated and cultivated] resolve themselves into three very insignificant and simple emotions: pride, sexual desire, and *ennui* or the emptiness of life; and these three emotions, with their ramifications, constitute the nearly exclusive content of the art of the well-to-do classes." Tolstoï denies that there has existed a science of esthetics. This alleged science, he says, is the product of the German imagination, the pedantic and purely external thoroughness and symmetry of the German metaphysicians being well known. It has even been represented, says Tolstoï, that the ancient Greeks had a science of esthetics, but as a matter of fact they had not even art. "Two thousand years ago a semibarbarous, slaveholding, insignificant nation represented very well the nude human body and built structures pleasant to the eye," is Tolstoï's remark about the artistic status of the ancient Greeks. Of the Greek dramas he speaks with contempt as "crude, wild, and often unintelligible," and the same adjectives are applied to the newer dramatists and poets, Dante, Milton, Shakespeare. His positive, constructive proposition is that art should be guided, not by beauty, but by moral good. Beauty is pleasing to the senses, but good and pleasure are not coincident, hence beauty must be sacrificed, neglected. The poetic element in art degrades it, because the poetic is not inherent in art.

These ideas appear so extreme and paradoxical to the prominent Russian men of letters and artists that emphatic dissent is not surprising. The essay has stirred up no little controversy. We translate passages from the article of the leading Russian poet, H. Minsky, in *Novosti*, in criticism of Count Tolstoï's views:

"It can not be supposed that in so great a literary artist as Tolstoï the artistic faculty should be atrophied, and that he should pronounce such works as 'Prometheus,' the 'Divine Comedy,' and 'Hamlet' false and vicious in direct obedience to his artistic perception. It is evident that Tolstoï speaks to us not as an artist, but as a theorist who follows a certain assumed narrow principle. . . . We are shown to what lengths a man of genius, animated by the noblest intentions, can be carried under the domination of a false, preconceived idea.

"The essence of Tolstoï's new teaching about art is the rejection of beauty, and we can understand why he should detest beauty. It appears to Tolstoï that the true comprehension of life, true religion, and true humanity are preserved only among the poor and simple working-people, perverted by the city populations and entirely lost by the cultivated classes. Everything that promotes the welfare of the simple working-people must be cherished and maintained, and everything that is unlike the reality of their existence must be destroyed. Whatever the common people fail to understand is not art. The best works of art have been created by the masses. In the future we shall revert to popular songs, proverbs, games, and amusements, instead of asking the people to come to us and learn our dramas, poems, and symphonies. Everything that is not village, plow, toil, *delendum est*. Were Tolstoï to admit the existence of beauty as something desirable and worthy, he would be obliged to admit the conditions under which alone beauty develops and flourishes. But, faithful to his ethical and economic ideal, Tolstoï had to begin by rejecting all beauty as something low, evil, and demoralizing. But since the rejection of beauty is repugnant to our nature, which yearns for beauty and its pleasures, it was necessary to Tolstoï this very craving into proof of the viciousness of beauty. He tells us that art which gives pleasure is low art, and it gives pleasure when it aims to reproduce beauty. But here Tolstoï falls into a glaring inconsistency.

"If we are to abjure beauty in art because it yields pleasure, how is it with 'good' in art? Does not art founded on morality give us pleasure? Genuine art, Tolstoï tells us, is distinguished by the peculiar feeling of joy it excites in us as the result of our spiritual union with the artist, of our sharing his impressions and emotions. But this peculiar joy is the very beauty which art has always been expected to yield. When the estheticians wrote about the pleasure of beauty they had in mind that very joy, the wholly unselfish joy, spoken of by Tolstoï. Where, then, is the alleged fundamental difference between art founded on beauty and art founded on good? Where is the proof of the antagonism between good and beauty?"

The critic goes on to point out other contradictions and assumptions in Tolstoï's theory. Tolstoï would have art reproduce nature, but is not nature unmoral, and are there not bad as well as good phenomena in life? Why, then, is he so severe on the realists who portray the unpleasant phases of life? The critic believes that Tolstoï's extravagance and manifest prejudice will prevent his teaching from introducing confusion into the modern mind in relation to the problems of art.

The definite aim and mission of art Tolstoï states as follows:

"Art, with the aid of science guided by religion, ought to make the peaceable associative life of men, now brought about by

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purely external means, such as courts, police, charitable institutions, regulations, the spontaneous and joyful result of our activities. Art must eliminate compulsion, and only art can eliminate it. Art must see that the feelings of solidarity and love of others, now the properties of the best members of society, become habitual, instructive in all men. The function of the art of our time is to translate from the sphere of reason to the sphere of sentiment the truth that the welfare of men is found in their union—to establish the kingdom of God—that is, of love—in place of the force which is now in the ascendent. Perhaps in future science will open to art new, higher ideals, but at present the mission of art is clear and definite. The task of Christian art is the realization of the fraternal union of men.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AUTHORS ON EXHIBITION."

DESCRIPTIONS of authors' homes, their habits of life, and their methods of work are becoming so frequent that it is not rare to find persons who can relate many interesting anecdotes about writers whose works they know hardly at all. The flood of interviews, anecdotes, half-tones, and what-not is viewed with disgust by the Providence *Journal*, whose critic is inclined to think that this sort of writing has passed far beyond reasonable bounds, and descended to mere literary advertising. *The Journal* reviews briefly, in burlespue style, the many present-day routes to fame, and suggests some improvements:

"Glorious as the results of judicious advertising have been, however, there are still opportunities in this line which have not been generally seized. One such is indicated by a popular Italian dramatist of the name of Novelli. We are all aware of the attractiveness of shop-window display. Ladies combing their hair or men demonstrating the virtues of blacking will at once draw a curious crowd. Signor Novelli has borrowed a leaf from these humbler occupations, and has offered to write a four-act comedy *coram populo*, with a time limit of thirty hours. His subject is to be the popular one of bicycling, already undertaken by our distinguished fellow countryman, the Hon. John Kendrick Bangs of Yonkers. During the labor of composition Signor Novelli is to have the lightest kind of refreshment—whether alcoholic or not is not stated—and two hours' sleep. He is to use no books of reference—to have nothing but plain paper and pen and ink (or typewriter) before him. Nothing is said as to the size of the stakes, or gate money; but surely the advertisement would be worth while without extraneous considerations.

"We are inclined to think, indeed, that Signor Novelli's scheme is preferable to the more familiar one of lecturing. Its novelty commends it. And it is capable of infinite modifications. For example, Mr. Richard Harding Davis as a war correspondent would be a truly magnificent subject for the biograph. We could see him departing for the front in his war-kit. We could witness his heroic behavior in an exposed position abaft the smoke-stack, with the shells whistling over his head. We could partake with him of the agonies of composition when the fight was over. Then there is the Rev. S. R. Crockett. How readily the public would rush to see him work his two five-hundred-dollar typewriters at once, meanwhile chaffing his audiences or relating horrible tales of the cruelty of Dundee calculated to send the cold shivers down their backs. He could get several parasangs into his distinguished colleague from Drumtochty by a course of typewriter recitals, which would surely be more attractive than mere readings. Another drawing card, we are sure, would be Miss Marie Corelli. A public set-to with one of her critics would arouse every beholder to a fever heat of enthusiasm; and persons of sporting proclivities could put their money on the lady with every reason for confidence in the result."

D'Annunzio as a Politician.—In the London *Academy* a sketch of D'Annunzio's career concludes as follows:

"What D'Annunzio's career as a politician will be is a subject for interesting speculation. The audaciously unconventional oration in which he appealed to the rustics of his birthplace to give him their votes was well calculated to inflame the wrath of the novelist's enemies, for it contained no allusion whatever to any of the vital questions of the hour. It was simply a harangue on the joys of existence, as exemplified in the speaker's own works. It was delivered in a hall decorated with banners, on which, instead of the names of the heroes of Italian Unity, were emblazoned the titles of the eight or ten volumes that D'Annunzio has contributed to the literature of his country. Here is an example of D'Annunzio's electioneering rhetoric:

"Men in my own land, to *you* I may boast and praise myself. . . . In the solemn stillness of Sabbath afternoon, I would place in the hands, the gnarled and sunburnt hands of the peasant sitting beneath the oak-tree's shade, instead of his scriptural texts, that one of my books in which I have depicted with ruthless and unsparing art, the slow death of a human creature unworthy of the gifts of loveand life ('The Triumph of Death.') And if the written word could be changed into the tangible thing of which it is symbolical, the man would be bound to feel as if he held in the hollow of his palm the full weight of his country, as in old prints the Kaiser bears the globe. His cottage of clay, his bread and water, the reaping songs of his daughters, all these would be bound to appear more sacred in his eyes than before. And one evening, should I cross his threshold, he would rise with reverence, not as in the presence of his master, but as in the presence of one who had been a great power in his life for good. He would say: 'This man knows me well, and has shown me what is best in me.'"

From this passage one naturally gathers that Signor Rapagnetta [D'Annunzio's real name] dreams of legislating for the needs of the bucolic mind rather than for the necessities of the bucolic stomach. But it is difficult to realize his picture of the Francavilla rustic who lives on bread and water, learning moral lessons from the pages of 'The Triumph of Death,'—almost as difficult as to imagine a plow-boy of Hind Head grappling with the wonders of 'The Egoist.'"

NOTES.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in England to honor the memory of Jane Austen by a memorial window in Winchester cathedral.

LITERARY purists may find profit in the following happy distinction between style and grammar, drawn by a writer in *Literature:* "An artist in style may make grammatical mistakes, and yet remain an artist. A sentence may be grammatically correct, and yet be infamously written. A comfortable modern house, weather-tight and warm, may be an esthetic blasphemy, while a beautiful old timbered mansion may let in the wind and rain of every quarter. Grammar is building, style is architecture."

SIR WALTER BESANT'S proposition that all the English-speaking people should observe April 23 as Shakespeare Day is meeting with favor in England. Carlyle's phrase is recalled, that Shakespeare is the best thing the English-speaking race has done. In addition to the fact that April 23 is the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth and death, it is St. George's Day in England, it was the birthday of Turner the painter, of Anson, who first took the English flag around the globe, and of Froude, and was the death-day of Wordsworth.

The Times, New York, calls attention to the following amusing anecdote of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy: "We all remember the episode in 'Pendennis,' where the hero fixed up some poetry written to a former sweetheart so that the lines would apply to a new flame; but Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in 'My Life in Two Hemispheres,' goes Thackeray one better in the story he tells about himself. Sir Charles once had put into his hands by a hostess a volume containing some of his own poems and was asked for his opinion of them. 'Dreadful drivel,' replied the modest Sir Charles. His hostess flushed. 'I don't mind your laughing at me,' she said, 'but pray don't laugh at verses which came to me from the very heart of my husband when we first knew each other, and which I will treasure to my dying day.'"

THE approaching sale, in London, of an autograph letter by Robert Louis Stevenson leads *The Saturday Review* to make this comment: "It has become the fashion to regard any composition by the late R. L. Stevenson with the reverence formally reserved for Holy Writ. The recent publication of his 'Valedictory Address,' a local effusion without distinction, was hailed by his disciples as a new gospel. Consequently there will be a keen competition for an autograph letter of his which is shortly to be brought to the hammer. It will be of more than usual interest at the present juncture, as it gives the author's views upon modern French fiction. In one passage he says: "The best of the French novelists is incomparably Daudet. I would not give a chapter of old Dumas for the whole writings of the Zolas.'"

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP, who died in New York last month, was well known as a writer of verse, criticism, and fiction of considerable merit. He was founder of the American Copyright League and acted as its secretary two years. He married Miss Rose Hawthorne, a daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorn, in 1871, and lived several years at "Wayside," the famous old house in Concord. Mr. Lathrop became assistant editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* in 1875, and editor of the Boston *Courier* in 1877. He published his first volume of poems, "Rose and Rooftree," in 1875. A year later "Afterglow" appeared. His "Study of Hawthorne" was published in 1876. A few years later he edited an edition of Hawthorne's works, contributing a biographical sketch and introductory notes. Other works from his pen were: "Somebody Else"; the "Echo of Passion," appeared first in *The Atlantic* in 1881; "In the Distance," "True," "Spanish Vistas," and "Newport." He was also the author of a dramatic adaptation of Tennyson's "Elaine."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW DOES THE CARRIER-PIGEON FIND ITS WAY?

THE faculty possessed by many animals for finding their way home through an unknown region has always been more or less of a mystery. It rises to its height in the case of the carrier-pigeon, and its would-be explainers fall back on expedients that range all the way from a mysterious special sense of "orientation" down to everyday, ordinary observation of landmarks, such as man uses when he finds his way. Most authorities are now inclined to take a middle course and believe that the pigeon finds its way by methods more or less ordinary, but by a very extraordinarily skilled combination of them. We translate below part of another article on the subject, contributed by M. A. Thauziès to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 26). The author's assumption that the animal organism is sensitive to magnetic conditions is contrary to scientific observation and experiment, but this is only a detail of his theory and does not materially affect it. M. Thauziès, after giving reasons for rejecting the theory of a special sense, and other hypotheses put forth on the subject, proceeds to state the following facts which he believes to be firmly established:

"1. Well-trained pigeons, even if taken very far away—say several hundred miles from the pigeon-cote—get their bearings, in a normal atmosphere, with wonderful promptness, without turning about in other directions, without rising to a great height. Before one can count fifty, they have disappeared.

"2. These same pigeons, left in open air in their baskets, several minutes before releasing them, while they are given food and drink, look around them, walk to and fro, evidently studying the sky, until, having found out, doubtless, what they sought, they remain quiet. Then, if the baskets are opened, they fly off low and almost horizontally, without zigzags and in a straight line, in the proper direction.

"3. The same pigeons, transported to a strange region, that is, for instance, where they must make a southerly journey when they are accustomed to make a northerly one, betray a striking degree of disquietude in their baskets at the moment of departure; they seem to be surprised, and somewhat taken aback. As soon as they are free they fly off eastward, making large ellipses toward the sun; then they explore in all directions, but they always return to the east with a patient tenacity that seems to signify that there is the key of the problem and that there alone will be found its solution. After several minutes of this, having reached an altitude of 150 to 200 yards, they disappear in the proper direction.

"4. The earlier in the morning they are released, the more prompt is their success in getting their direction. After noon, even in calm weather, and even if the distance is small, their orientation is dull, slow, wavering, and without vivacity.

"5. When the day coincides with a change of the moon, the orientation, both at the point of departure and also on the route, becomes difficult; the birds return slowly and at long intervals. . . . . .

"6. Finally, even when the sky seems everywhere very clear, if the atmosphere is undergoing any of those invisible disturbances that are revealed only by the most delicate instruments of our observatories, the pigeons, as in the preceding case, hesitate, lag behind, and sometimes take double the time that would be necessary for their journey under other circumstances.

"What must be concluded from these facts?

"The carrier-pigeon, a bird eminently electric, and of excessive nervous susceptibility, is also endowed with prodigiously sensitive vision and with special intelligence that can not be doubted. The indefatigable excursions that it makes, especially in the morning, often to considerable distances around its cote and to all the points of the compass, accustom it to a great number of magnetic and visual sensations whose various characteristics it learns to distinguish according to the region where it is and to the hour of the day. By what may be called its sense of touch and by its sight, it registers, as it were, like a delicate mechanism, impressions as varied as they are complex, which, resulting in the concerted action of the organism, enable it to determine in a given place, at a given moment, the direction in which the dovecote will be found.

"This power of discernment increases with the accumulation by heredity of what may be called 'local instinct.' This is why the carrier-pigeon is not satisfactory unless it has behind it an ancestral line of carrier-pigeons living in the same region. This is why, when, for any cause, the air is disturbed, even to a degree imperceptible to man, the pigeon's element of investigation, its means of getting its bearings, being different and insufficient, it looks about, hesitates, gets its direction with difficulty, and sometimes even is lost.

"It gets its direction best in the morning because it prefers to fly in the morning and because the atmospheric notions that it gets from this habit are clearer, more distinct, and more numerous. It gets its bearings without effort in a familiar direction because it then experiences, even before leaving the basket, the normal sensations that have previously guided it toward a definite part of the horizon. It directs itself slowly toward an unknown point because of the indecision resulting from the solicitations of an already despotic routine, and the new but not less imperious impressions that cause it to deviate from the accustomed route.

"During the period of training, all its magnetic and visual faculties, and its knowledge of meteorological conditions, develop little by little, and become more delicate; but may afterward fall into a progressive state of powerlessness, as month after month of careless leisure dulls their subtle vivacity. And as it is difficult to find united in an individual, even when it has superior natural endowments, the rare and complex qualities that this wonderful effort at orientation necessitates, we can thus see without trouble why, by one chance or another of incomplete heredity, the offspring of pigeons of fine quality are often of but mediocre ability."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN THE LAST DECADE.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *La Nature* (Paris, May 7) remarks that the best reply to the attitude toward modern science of certain critics who profess to make light of what they call its pretensions, and who magnify its failures, is to enumerate some of the wonderful discoveries and inventions of the last few years. This he does in the following brief tho striking fashion:

"Suppose that a man had fallen into a trance just after the closing of the Exposition of 1889, that is, less than nine years ago, and consequently knew nothing of the progress that has been made since that time, up to the period of our next great international manifestation. His admiration and his study would be devoted to the following objects:

"1. The bicycle, which is revolutionizing our habits, and which existed in his time only in rare specimens, bulky indeed compared with the little queen of our day. 2. The horseless carriage, moved by petroleum or electricity, whose future is perhaps even more promising than that of the bicycle. 3. The electric railways, which scarcely existed in 1889 and which will modify in the next century the conditions of working of the great trunk lines. 4. Polyphase currents, which enable us to transmit and distribute natural motor forces at great distances. 5. The Laval steam turbine, a new process—from the industrial standpoint—for utilizing steam at high pressure. 6. The interior-combustion motor of M. Diesel, which is the most economical means now known for transforming heat into work. 7. Calcium carbid, which gives rise to acetylene, one of the illuminants of the next century. 8. The cinematograph, with which we have been recently filled with wonders to the point of saturation. 9. The Roentgen rays, which are revolutionizing the healing art. To these nine discoveries or great inventions, whose results are already ours and whose benefits we enjoy daily, we may add: 10. Liquid air for industrial purposes. 11. Color photography, in which the latest results of the Messrs. Lumière have just been presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Mascart. 12. Wireless telegraphy, a process full of promise. 13. Cold light, obtained by luminescence of rarefied gases traversed by the electric current. 14. High-frequency currents, with which Tesla and D'Arsonval have conducted such marvelous experiments.

"In less than ten years, solely in the domain of mechanics and

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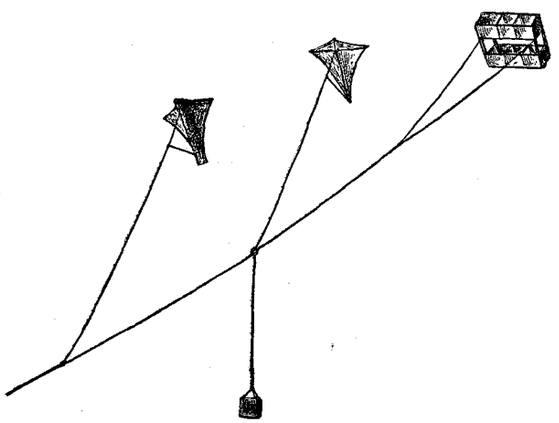
physics, we have fourteen new sensational discoveries which are to be added to the already long list of the scientific conquests of the nineteenth century, and which we should have to explain to our sleeper on his awakening."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KITE-FLYING UP TO DATE.

THE increased use of kites for the purpose of scientific experiment, and the great skill with which improved forms are now made and flown, give interest to a review of recent progress in this direction, contributed by George J. Varney to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (May). To the skeptical inquirer who would like to know the practical use of all this kite-flying, the writer replies, partly in the words of H. H. Clayton, of Blue Hill Observatory, the pioneer of American scientific kite-flying:

"'We are living [says Mr. Clayton] in an atmosphere of which we practically know very little. Our position is like that of crabs at the bottom of the sea. It is expected that such knowledge will be gained in these aerial explorations as will enable the meteorologist to predict hot and cold waves and the various kinds of storms more accurately and much earlier than has been done heretofore. The observations have already become serviceable in this direction, while the knowledge gained has modified opinions found in the text-books.'

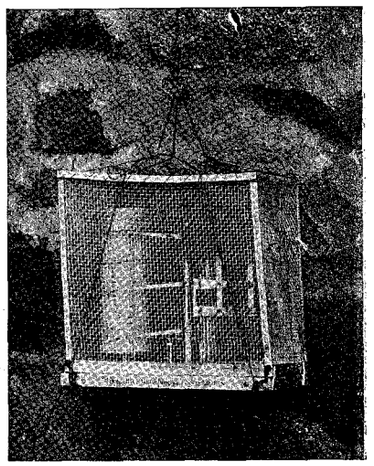
"Truly [adds Mr. Varney] there are mountain tops three, four, and nearly six miles high, but these are remote or inaccessible; besides, the atmosphere enveloping them is mainly of the same stratum which rests upon the surface of the earth elsewhere, only a little rarefied, chilled, and broken in upon slightly in storms, when the stratum is shallow, by the more rapidly flowing stratum next above; so that usually what may be found on the mountain peaks is merely the crest of a billow of the lower atmosphere."



Clayton's Keel Kite. Eddy's Bird Kite. Cellular or Box Kite.

A TRAIN OF TANDEM KITES BEARING A METEOROGRAPH.

Courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*.



METEOROGRAPH.

Courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*.

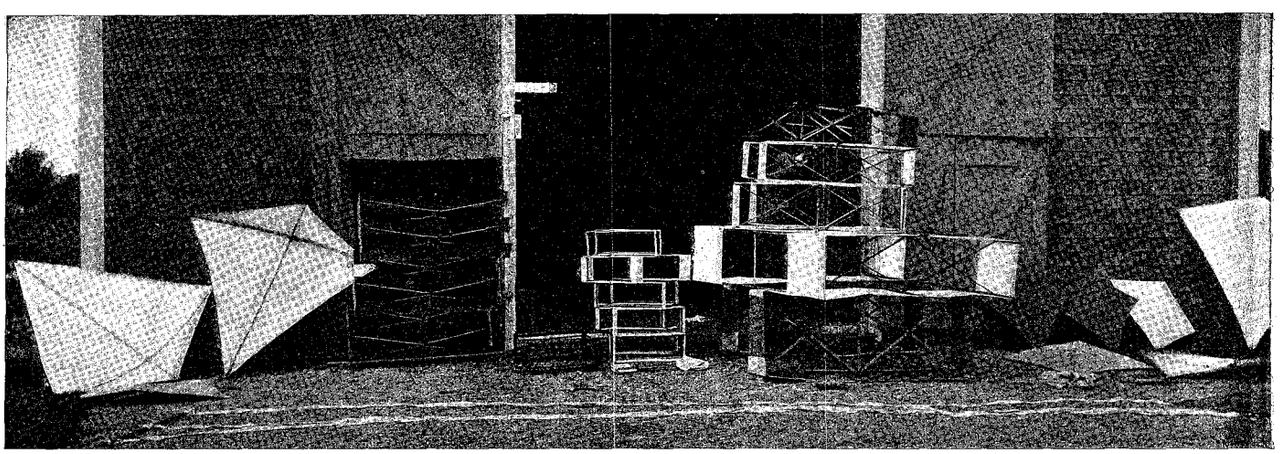
After a description of a number of the newer forms of kite, some of which are shown in the accompanying illustration, Mr. Varney goes on to say:

"At present it is usual, in flying flat kites, to send up several on the same main line. Generally a small kite is first sent up, and, when this is securely mounted, a larger one, attached to the main line perhaps a hundred feet below by about that length of its own string, is started after its leader.

"As the number of kites in the tandem increased, more strength was required at the lower end of the line to withstand the pull; so the reel quickly became an important part of the apparatus. The labor of winding was such that the reel was provided with a crank, and mounted more and more strongly, and a recording wheel and dial were soon added to measure the line as it ran out. The apparatus was then made portable by combining it with a sort of wheelbarrow.

"Not only the number of kites but the height of their ascent increased the strain on the wheel, and one after another—tho of solid oak—were crushed by the drawing of the concentric layers in winding in, especially after the change was made to a metal string.

"Last season (1897) a unique reel was introduced in which a two-horse power steam-engine took the place of human muscle for winding in. Steam is supplied by a boiler heated by oil spray as fuel, these and the reel proper being mounted on the same portable base. Included in the winding apparatus is a strain-wheel around which the wire passes four or five times, running from this to the drum of the storage-reel—on which it is wound lightly and evenly by automatic action. The wire comes in from and goes out to the kites over a pulley, [and] there is also a wheel which records the pull of the line, and a provision for recording the measurement of length."



Eddy Kites. Multicell Kites. Hargrave Kites. Blue Hill Bird Kites.

KITES FLOWN BY MR. J. B. MILLET, SHARON, PRESIDENT OF BOSTON AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

Courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*.

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The purpose being, as Mr. Varney tells us, to secure an elevated post of observation, instruments such as self-registering thermometers and barometers were sent up to tell us of conditions at the lofty heights where the kites flew, and finally a complete meteorograph, consisting of a wire cage bearing all sorts of instruments, was sent up with success. Says Mr. Varney:

"The experiments at Blue Hill have shown a difference in electrical conditions at different heights, and in different conditions of the atmosphere in respect to temperature, humidity, and movement; and there seem good reasons for confidence that ultimately this element will yield valuable results in more than one direction.

"It is not improbable that if metallic kites could be sent up to the verge of some higher stratum of the atmosphere, where the contact of the diversely moving strata sometimes evolves noticeable auroras, some considerable electric charge might be obtained for telegraphic or telephonic transmission, and, possibly, by storage, for light and power. . . . . .

"The first practical use of electricity obtained by means of kites, so far as I have learned, is in the wireless telegraph system of Signor Marconi, in which the collectors at the poles are kites of thin copper, these being connected by small copper wires to either the receiver or the transmitter, on the ground. Tho Marconi claimed to have sent readable signals twelve miles, Superintendent Preece, of the English Government Telegraph System, in endeavoring to duplicate these successes, was unable to obtain a satisfactory result at a greater distance than two or three miles."

Not only have instruments been lifted by kites, but men have, on several occasions, ascended to a considerable height by their means. These ascensions, some of which were noticed at the time in these columns, included that of Hargrave, who in 1895 was lifted 45 feet by two of the kites bearing his name; that of Capt. Baden-Powell, of the British army, who went up 100 feet in the same way; that of Lieutenant Wise, of the United States army, who was carried up 42 feet by four Hargrave kites; and finally that of C. H. Lamson, of Portland, Me., who was lifted 50 feet by a single kite of a form devised by himself. The greatest height attained in kite-flying at Blue Hill is 11,060 feet. Observations lead us to hope that by means of such lofty flights weather prediction can be greatly facilitated. Says the writer:

"Observations at Washington, New York, and Blue Hill coincide in showing that approaching warm and cold waves are perceived, at a height of a thousand feet or more, from six to twelve hours earlier than their prevalence at the surface of the earth. One reason for this is that the air moves freely and rapidly at the height of a few thousand feet, while it meets with many obstacles below.

"At the surface of the earth, as every one knows, there is usually a marked increase of the temperature during the day, and a decrease at night; but at an elevation of three thousand feet this variation disappears entirely, the days being there as cold as the nights. The changes of temperature aloft are very large, but they are not diurnal. At this height, also, the days are marked by a damp atmosphere, while the nights are dry. This is simply a phase of the dewfall, and to a degree also of the clouds and the rainfall.

"The behavior of kites in the vicinity of cumulus clouds is peculiar. When one of these tracts of snowlike baseless hills sails calmly over, the kites ascend more or less rapidly toward it, often following as far as the line will permit. Every observer has remarked the rounded shapes of these fair-weather clouds, like high upheavals of condensed steam; and it has long been held that they were the result of—or, at least, attended by—upward eruptions of air, perhaps from heat expansion.

"The nimbus cloud, from which most of our rainfall comes, has little effect on the kites other than disqualifying them for flying because of wet. Kites usually find little or no obstacle in the stratus. Among the memoranda of flights is noted, of one such passage in summer, the emergence of the kite above a cloud of this kind of a computed depth of five hundred feet. The hygrometer showed that in the midst of the cloud the humidity was 100 per cent.—full saturation; so that a slightly cooler wave of atmosphere would have caused precipitation; yet above the cloud the atmosphere was quite dry."

Mr. Varney closes with an account of more or less curious uses of kites, such as for taking aerial photographs from suspended cameras, taking up colored lights for signaling, and carrying up decoration for fêtes or celebrations. Altogether his article leaves the impression that a future is in store for the kite, perhaps in several different directions.

WOUNDS IN MODERN WARFARE.

THE army surgeon of to-day may expect to find the conditions under which he works in actual warfare vastly different from those of 1863. Both the weapons that inflict the wound and the methods of dealing with it have undergone many radical changes. Instances of both of these are given in an editorial on the subject that appears in *The Medical Record* (New York). Says that journal:

"It is quite likely that during the progress of the present war there will be entirely new experiences in the character and treatment of the wounds inflicted in battle as compared with those of thirty years ago. Since that time the destructive machinery of the battle-field has been brought to such a degree of perfection in regard to distance of range, accuracy of aim, and power of penetration that the percentage of such as may receive slight wounds, from which recovery may be possible, will be exceedingly small in proportion to such as are destined to be killed outright. It will be a question of wholesale slaughter, in which the winner can show the greatest amount of annihilation in the shortest possible time. . . . Hence it will be impossible to estimate the amount of damage that may be done, or the number of lives that may be sacrificed. The wounds will be on a large scale and numerous in proportion. Especially will this be the case on the battle-ships under fire. Extensive lacerations from exploding shells, submarine mines, and torpedoes, and splinters of steel and wood will be the rule. The wide areas of tissue involved and the corresponding intensity of shock will necessitate new rules for operative interference and new methods of surgical technic. Comparatively speaking, amputation will be more necessary than resection.

"When once the danger of operation itself is past, aseptic surgery will abundantly demonstrate its opportunities. What is lost in one direction will be gained in another. Hospital gangrene, the dreadful bane of wound treatment in our late war, will be virtually impossible, and suppurating stumps will no longer propagate their poisonous influences. Intestinal surgery has also elevated itself almost to a science, and death on the field, virtually inevitable before, is now most effectually thwarted by the modern and ingeniously skilful methods of the present day. Thus, while the war may inflict larger and more dangerous wounds than ever before, there is a comfort in contemplating the compensatory balance of odds in favor of the corresponding advances in operative methods and the improved technic of wound treatment.

"The experiences along the new lines of surgical procedure will be of the greatest interest to the profession in demonstrating on a large scale the value of those general principles upon which the recent surgical advances have been based."

Instinct in a Sitting Bird.—It is the belief of M. Xavier Raspail, a French naturalist, that birds know by instinct the exact time that is necessary to hatch out their eggs, so that if the eggs are bad they do not go on indefinitely sitting on them, but abandon them when they have been given a reasonable length of time to hatch. In support of his theory he gives the following observation of a sitting turtle-dove. After noting that the bird left her nest for a short time each day, he says: "The 29th of May the mother did not leave the nest at her usual hour; at 4 P.M. she was absent for a short time, which enabled the observer to see that the two eggs were yet intact; at 6 P.M. she reappeared, but on the morrow, after several visits, finding the nest unoccupied, I decided to examine the eggs. They were quite cold and both were without signs of life. The mother had left them exactly on the eighteenth day. . . . . .

"On June 7 the bird laid her first egg in a new nest, the 8th she began to sit, and she continued assiduously until the 25th. On

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the 26th, at 10 A.M., she was no longer on the nest, and as she had not appeared at 3 P.M., it seemed that she had again abandoned the eggs. I therefore took them up; they were cold and lifeless like the others. Thus the dove had ceased to sit exactly on the eighteenth day, as before. This leaving of the nest for the second time at the close of the eighteenth day can not be chance; it shows clearly that the mother understands the uselessness of carrying on the incubation beyond the time when the eggs ought to have hatched. If we reflect that domestic pigeons also sit eighteen days, we shall be confirmed in the opinion that the incubation of the turtle-dove is exactly the same period, and by extension we are allowed to suppose, not without reason, that this period is the same for all the Columbidæ. . . . When we realize with how delicate a sensibility the turtle-dove is endowed . . . so that she possesses, as we have seen, an exact notion of the time necessary to hatch her eggs, we can only wonder that she has not the power of seeing earlier that life had not developed in them."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POWER STORAGE OF LIQUID AIR.

IN the opinion of *Engineering News* (New York, April 14), the most important by far of the probable future uses of liquid air appears to be the storage of power. Says that paper:

"At the present time there are only two methods known to engineers by which considerable amounts of power can be stored with apparatus of moderate weight and bulk. These are the electric storage-battery and compressed air-tanks, both of which have only been developed so as to be commercially practicable within the last few years. It now seems probable that in liquefied air we are to have a new method of storing power, considerably more expensive, it is true, than the older systems, and returning a smaller proportion of the power originally applied, but having the very great advantage of storing several times as many foot-pounds of energy in a cubic foot or a pound as the older systems.

"It may be well to point out why liquid air would be superior as a means of storing power to the compressed-air system, in which air is stored under pressures of about 2,500 pounds per square inch. In these systems the tanks in which the compressed air is stored must be made very heavy to withstand the enormous pressure, and the weight and bulk of these tanks is the chief difficulty in the application of the system. But liquid air occupies only about one fourth the space of air at 2,500 pounds pressure, and if the tank containing it is thoroughly jacketed it can be kept for a considerable time. The tank containing it may be designed to sustain the pressure at which the air is to be used, and supplied with safety-valves so that any increase of pressure beyond this point will blow off harmlessly. The economy in weight and space of this system, compared with the system of storing the air at enormous pressures and drawing it through a pressure-reducing valve as it is reqiured for use, will be manifest."

The writer computes the amount of power stored in a pound of liquid air, and makes it 139,000 foot-pounds, equivalent to the exertion of 4¼ horse-power for one minute. This, he reminds us, implies perfection in the method used for developing the energy, rather than the actual amount obtainable in an ordinary compressed-air motor. He goes on to say:

"It may be of interest to compare the power stored by liquid air and that stored by an equal weight of other mediums. At present the electric storage-battery is in far more extensive use for storing power than any other system. A pound of storage-battery stores from 8,500 to 15,000 foot-pounds, or in round numbers only one tenth to one twentieth the power that is stored in liquid air.

"A system of power storage which has been used to a limited extent is the storage of heated water. If we have a pound of water stored under a pressure of 400 pounds and at a temperature of 445°, and allow it to expand and use the steam thus formed in doing useful work, we find (assuming 20 per cent. of its heat to be turned into work) that we obtain about 43,000 foot-pounds. Thus it appears that the hot water or 'stored-steam' system stores only about one fourth as much energy for a given weight as liquid air. . . . . .

"In conclusion, it may be well to repeat that our figures represent rather the possibilities of liquid air rather than what is now attainable. Very much will depend, of course, on the efficiency which may be finally attained in its production and the consequent reductions in the cost of the process. The success already attained, however, makes it reasonable to expect that the near future will see liquid air used to store power for such purposes as torpedo propulsion, where cost is a secondary consideration, and perhaps also for the propelling of bicycles and motor carriages, and similar purposes where the storage of the maximum power with the least weight and bulk is more important than expense."

Phenomenal Speed in Locomotive-Building.—A feat unique in locomotive-building in order to meet the necessities of war, says *The Railway World*, has been accomplished at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. An extraordinary effort had to be made to turn out four engines for the British Government's imperative requirements in the quicker movement of troops, provisions, and munitions of war over the Sudan Railway in Lower Egypt. No European locomotive works could approximate the speed which John Bull required. So the Baldwins were asked what they could do in the emergency. They could build the locomotives in less than half the time, they said, that had been indicated as England's best. They got the contract, and they actually have constructed the engines in thirty-one days, or less than one fourth the time that any concern east of the Atlantic would have required. It is an object-lesson to all the world as to what the United States can do in the way of hustling when an emergency necessitates it. Even this time could have been beaten had the Baldwins been told at the start how great was the emergency.

New Method of Making and Breaking the Electric Circuit.—"M. Maurice Bouchet," says *Le Genie Civil*, Paris, "has described a new method of breaking circuits by means of a mercury bath, the usual two metal contact-pieces, or one piece in connection with the mercury bath, being dispensed with. M. Bouchet's method consists in placing the mercury in a vessel with two compartments formed of insulating material. The poles being in contact with the mercury of these different compartments, the circuit is open if the compartments are not in communication; but if, by a change of level in the mercury (by means of plungers or by inclination of the apparatus), the mercury of the compartments is caused to communicate, the current passes. Thus all use of contact-pieces is avoided, and the spark that occurs on breaking the circuit is only between two liquid molecules. This method can be used in a great variety of apparatus; it has been applied especially to circuit-breakers."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ELECTRICAL WIND.—"It is still an open question," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "whether it is possible to electrify air which is entirely free from dust particles. Late investigations by Lord Kelvin tend to prove that air can be electrified. S. Arrhenius describes experiments which support the view that the so-called electrical wind or electrical point working is due to an electrification of the surrounding medium by means of which the molecules are separated into ions which then manifest their electrical charges and repel one another. An arrangement with fine points which could be electrified was suspended by a torsion wire in a suitable vessel which could be filled with dry air, hydrogen, oxygen, and marsh gas. The reaction of the suspended apparatus was found to be proportional to the gas density, and the experiments therefore support the electrical ion theory rather than the dusty theory."

SERUM treatment of pneumonia has been very successful in Italy, we are told by *The Lancet* (April 23). Says the Roman correspondent of that journal: "The series of clinical trials of this serum, elaborated by Professor De Renzi and Professor Pane, both of them distinguished members of the Neapolitan Medical School, is still in progress, and the results hitherto reported are certainly gratifying. From Dr. Ughetti, ordinary professor of pathology in the University of Catania, and from Dr. Cantieri, director of the 'clinica medica' at Siena, highly favorable opinions as to its efficacy have come, while Professor Massolongo, head of the Civil Hospital at Verona, concludes a careful and minutely detailed report as follows: 'My impression as to the "siero antipneumonico" is this, that it is more efficacious than any other agent.' Nine other clinicians have put a similar experience on record and confirm the results that have been communicated during the last four months to the Istituto Siero-terapico at Naples, where the serum is in constant preparation to meet a corresponding demand. In this department of therapeutics Italian medicine has assuredly struck out a track prolific of good."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES CHRISTIANITY FROM OTHER RELIGIONS?

THE late Master of Balliol, Mr. Jowett, was of the opinion that Christianity is coming to be but one of many religions. Others look upon it as differing from other religions in degree only, presenting the same essential truths in fuller and clearer form. A writer in *The Contemporary Review* (April) stands with those who believe that Christianity is preeminent not only in degree but in kind over all other religious systems, and he gives cogent reasons for the faith that is in him. This writer, John Robson, admits that "the mists that used to hang over the religions of the world have lifted; we have seen that they are not only barren wastes and pestilent swamps, but that in them there are airy uplands and lofty mountains which rise well toward heaven." He has but little to say in way of derogation of other religions, and he notes at the outset that Christ had practically nothing to say against the gods the Gentiles believed in or the form of worship paid them. His one short saying, in the Sermon on the Mount, in condemnation of the Gentiles, "for after all these things do the Gentiles seek," referred to their aim in life rather than their worship. "No religious teacher has said less against other religions than Christ." And His first *rencontre* with a Gentile showed Him that there was more hope of implanting the true religious ideal among pagans than among Jews. The Roman centurion, the Canaanitish woman, and the Greeks in Jerusalem brought to Him a revelation of what He might accomplish but for the earthly bonds that prevented His extending His work beyond the Jews. But His death snapped those bonds, and in His words after the resurrection the Disciples found their first authority for carrying Christianity throughout the world.

It is not in this new note of universality, however, that we find the distinguishing feature of Christianity; nor in its wonderful power of expansion; nor even in its definite connection with Christ. This last, tho formally distinguishing Christianity, simply throws us back on the still unanswered question, What distinguishes Christ from other religious teachers? The answer is found by the writer in two sayings of Christ after the resurrection. The first is found in Matt. xxviii. 19 ("baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost") and the second in Luke xxiv. 47 ("that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all the nations"). These sayings "lead us into the center of all religion and reveal to us those truths which Christianity alone proclaims, and apart from which other truths must fail of their religious end."

The first of these sayings teaches not only the *Fatherhood* of God, but also the *Brotherhood* of God and the *Companionhood* of God. In some ancient faiths we do indeed find traces of the conception of God's Fatherhood. The oldest name given to God in the Latin and the Sanscrit meant Heaven-Father. But the traces of such faith were few and the faith unstable, sinking, as in Greece and Rome, to a degraded polytheism, or, as in India, to an inane pantheism. In the Christian religion alone has the conception been stable and vital, and this because it is indissolubly linked with faith in the Brotherhood of God. Says Mr. Robson:

"The doctrine of the Trinity, when looked at by itself, seems a piece of profitless metaphysics. When looked at in its relation to humanity, it becomes a truth of the deepest practical significance. When we hear of an eternal divine Son, we listen to it as an abstract truth which concerns us not at all. When we think of Him as an eternal divine Brother, the heart springs to it as the response to a craving which it profoundly feels. The conception of God as a Father alone leaves a blank in the soul. There are some things for which a child, or even a man, would rather go to his brother than to his father. There may be, for instance, the consciousness of disobedience, of having lost, or deserved to lose, his father's favor. Then the help and mediation of a true brother is prized and looked to. And this is supremely the case in relation to the Heavenly Father. It avails nothing to say that that only shows the blindness and ignorance of men—that God is love, waiting to welcome back the prodigal. Men are blind and ignorant. Everywhere they have felt the need of mediation with God. No one can have mingled much with idolaters without having noticed this. Behind all the idols which they worship they have the conception of a supreme God, and the idols are so many means of approaching Him. Their idea is very much that of a ruler who can be approached only by paying court to the officials about him. Even Mohammedanism, which is supposed to be the religion which teaches the most direct access to God, is in some countries overrun with saint-worship; and the same may be said of Christianity when it has lost sight of the divine Fatherhood. True Christianity recognizes this need in man, but teaches that it is responded to in God Himself; that the divine Son is for us the divine Brother, who supplies all those needs that men have sought in vain to supply for themselves."

As this divine Brotherhood distinguishes Christ Himself from all other religious teachers, so the Companionhood of God in the Holy Spirit distinguishes the power of Christianity from that of all other religions. To quote Mr. Robson again:

"The Companionhood of God is the best word I can get to describe the relation of God to man described by the Holy Spirit. 'A Paraclete (helper or comforter) who shall abide with you forever,' is the description which our Lord gives of the office and work of the Holy Spirit. There is in this something more than Fatherhood, for a father might be far off and inaccessible to us, tho he loved us; something more than Brotherhood, for a brother, too, might be out of our reach, tho he was working for us. It brings these two relationships into actual touch with us. Without it God would still be an incomplete God, one who must still be a stranger to us; with it He is brought near, and can be conceived of as nearer than the nearest earthly friend.

"Tho none of the world-religions have this conception of God as a Companion, tho it forms one of the most marked differences between them and Christianity, yet they have sought, after their own way, to meet man's craving for such a God. Men have always desired intercourse with a supernatural power; not merely power to pray to God with the assurance that He hears, but communication from Him regarding His will and purposes. . . . This craving Christianity meets by teaching that the Holy Spirit is given to guide individuals and to guide the church."

As to the second of Christ's sayings referred to, whose keywords are repentance and remission of sins, this constitutes a message as distinctive of Christianity as the God whom it reveals. "Christianity teaches that, to those who repent, sins are forgiven; other religions teach that they must be atoned for by the sinner himself, by sufferings or penances, by sacrifices or offerings to the gods." Mr. Robson elaborates this thought further:

"Some systems, such as Buddhism and Hinduism, put the atonement entirely beyond the option of the sinner, and teach that the fruit of every deed that man now does must be reaped in some future birth. But the popular instinct has overridden this philosophy, and has had recourse to all the elaborate ceremonial of the cults of these faiths to obviate the necessity of some at least of these penal births. The general teaching of heathen religions is that the wrath of the gods is to be averted by offerings in their temples, by pilgrimages to their shrines, by the performance of rites and other such things, which leave the worshiper doubtful whether he has done enough and whether all may not be an utter failure. Even Mohammedanism, which has borrowed so much from Christianity, is at variance with it on this point. It calls God the Merciful, but opens heaven only to those who perform the five ordinances. The Brahmo-Somaj, which claims to have assimilated Christianity, is on this point antagonistic to it, and at one with Hinduism; maintaining 'that every sinner must sooner or later suffer the consequences of his own sins either in this world or the next.'

"In opposition to this Christianity teaches the remission of

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sins, that to God belongs the same prerogative of forgiveness which man is conscious that he himself possesses—'Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.' Man's spiritual instinct has led him at times to appeal to this divine prerogative. In some of the old Accadian and Aryan hymns we meet with confessions of sins and supplications for mercy, which show that human needs are the same in all ages and in all races, and that in them all is to be found a sense of the source whence alone the response must come. But nowhere do we find a sense of the response having been given; rather is there the need expressed of securing the remission of sins by sacrifices and ceremonies. It is when we come to the sacred writings of the Hebrews that we find the consciousness both of the need and of the response."

WHY RUSSIA MUST SUPPRESS THE JEWS.

THE Jewish journals of this country are highly elated over a reported confession recently made by M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia. This confession, it is alleged, was made a few weeks ago to a committee of the Jewish Colonization Association (the Hirsch endowment) that were calling on him to secure his cooperation in their work. He received them graciously, and disclaimed any hostility to the Jews on religious grounds. Then he went on, it is reported, to make the following confession, which is printed in double-leaded italics by *The Jewish Chronicle*:

"No one really believes that the Jews are a bad lot. On the contrary, they are very able people. In school the Jewish pupil is diligent; the Russian, on the other hand, is lazy, inattentive, and irregular. In general life we find the same state of affairs as in the school. In service, in business, everywhere the Jew is capable, energetic, and industrious, while the Russian is somewhat frivolous. The Russian loves drink, whereas the Jew is always sober. It is for these reasons that we fear them. If we were to let them progress without putting obstacles in the way they would push us out of everything and become our masters. You must admit that from our Russian standpoint we can not permit anything of the kind. Hence have originated all our measures against the Jews. We persecute no one; we only defend ourselves, and we must be careful to protect our interests while there is still time."

This estimate of the Russian Jew, tho it seems almost incredible that it should have been made by a Russian official, is sustained by our former Minister to Russia (now at Berlin), Andrew D. White, in his sketch of M. Pobiedonostzeff (in the May *Century*).

The view taken by the Jewish journal of the above alleged utterance is expressed in the following representative comment made by *The Jewish Messenger* (New York):

"The frank Russian will not permit any improvement of the economical status of the Jews, because of his fear of their superiority. Could there be a more startling confirmation of old Pharaoh's methods, and that, too, in our modern era! One hundred and twenty millions of Egyptians are quaking lest four to five million Israelites shall rule them, if they are granted 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

"Evidently the only hope for the Jew in Russia is to become as drunk and frivolous as the Russian. But the Russian will improve in time, and with his full emancipation there will be civil and religious liberty in Russia for all creeds. . . . . .

"These are days of historical whitewashing. Haman was justifiable. He only defended Persia. Torquemada was perfectly excusable. He only wished to protect the church. Weyler was an angel. He only desired to uphold the national dignity of Spain. And the Russian Government sees no other way to reward a sober, energetic, studious, industrious, thrifty body of its subjects than to set upon them the bloodhounds of persecution under the mask of self-defense. Mephisto could have originated no better argument—it is worthy of a Prince of Darkness."

"It is altogether an economic question," is *The American Hebrew's* comment, "not in any sense a religious one":

"It is clear that, while other countries believe it a good principle to raise the general educational status of their people, Russia thinks it good policy to keep them on a low plane of intelligence. Hence the Jew must go; no relief can be expected at any rate while Pobiedonostzeff stands so close to the Czar."

It is asserted that the Russian Government censor has prohibited any publication of these utterances of the Procurator in Russia, and forbidden any one to give them to the press of foreign countries.

LOYALTY OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

FROM the fact that Spain is the most distinctively Roman Catholic country in the world to-day, some curiosity was felt in certain quarters, on the outbreak of hostilities, as to the attitude of the American Catholics. That attitude, so far, at least, as revealed in public utterances, is now seen to be one of stedfast loyalty. The most important utterance yet made on the subject is the letter addressed by the American archbishops to the clergy and laity, and read, after being indorsed by Mgr. Martinelli, in all the churches in the country on May 15. It is as follows:

"To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church of the United States, Greeting:

"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battleship *Maine* and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic seamen of the United States, have culminated in a war between Spain and our own beloved country.

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the chief executive of the nation, with the advice of both Houses of Congress and after consultation with his Cabinet officers, but not until after every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain.

"The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the subdued firmness of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the *Maine* and the declaration are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans, and as such are loyal to our country and our flag, and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation.

"We are not now engaged in a war of section against section or state against state, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and a common foe. If, as we are taught by our Holy Church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed on us by all laws, human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well-being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country. Let us faithfully beg the God of Battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph and to stay unnecessary effusion of blood and speedily to restore peace to our beloved land and people.

"To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of the war, every priest shall, in his daily mass, pray for the restoration of peace by the glorious victory of our flag.

"We also direct that prayers for the brave soldiers and sailors that fall in battle be said every day after mass. These prayers shall be said aloud with the people, and shall be one Our Father, and one Hail Mary, and De Profundis.

"We pray that God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis, and speedily bring victory, honor, and peace to all our people."

The week preceding the reading of the above, Archbishop Ireland, in a sermon in his cathedral in St. Paul (May 8), spoke of the war, on the side of the United States, as a war of humanity, not of conquest, and declared that it is the duty of the Catholic citizen to stand by his country. *The Monitor* (Rom. Cath., San Francisco) quotes the sermon under the caption "So Say All of Us." The Archbishop spoke in part as follows:

"Citizens are to presume—this is the clear rule of Catholic the-

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ology—that the country is right unless it were as clear as noonday that it were wrong. In cases even of doubt authority has the benefit of the doubt. This is the rule in the family, this is the rule in the church, and this is the rule in civil society. America has spoken; all must accept the mandate, and all must feel obliged, in obedience to God who has constituted civil society, to aid the country in the prosecution of this war. . . . . .

"It is inspiring to see with what generous enthusiasm citizens from all States of the Union are offering themselves to the country to suffer, to die if need be, for the country. We can not but rejoice that there is in America that sense of duty, that sense of loyalty, that sense of self-sacrifice which alone can cement men into a nation, which alone can maintain the honor of a nation. While the war shall last, we shall pray for our country that God, the God of nations, may guard it well, and that the outcome of battles may be to leave this nation untarnished, so that on the return to peace we may be able to salute America not with deeper love, but with more exalted pride than we do to-day. We shall pray for the nation, and so far as we may, circumstances permitting, assist the nation in the mighty task which has now befallen her."

The Catholic Citizen speaks on the subject in the same tone:

"The Weylerite officers who touched the wires that blew up the *Maine* were not deterred by the fact that 190 of the 266 sailors killed were Catholics. They did not inquire particularly into the religion of their foemen.

"We might well imitate this charming impartiality in our attitude toward Spain. We will not be ungrateful in so doing. Her tiresome inquisition has given us, in the past, a sufficient burden for the rôle of apologist. We may well ask to be excused in the present instance.

"If Spain will get into trouble, let the responsibility rest upon her own shoulders. She has a public opinion of her own, a press, and a clergy. If the Christianity of her people has not curbed the greed of her politicians, or checked the ruthlessness with which she has made out of Cuba a second Ireland, let the consequences be upon her own head.

"There is a time to speak and a time to keep silence. This is a time when, with those who would speak, as Catholics, for Spain, silence were golden."

The Salt Lake Herald comments on the subject as follows:

"The present is not a religious war and no religious question enters into it. In Cuba, Spanish and Cubans are all devout followers of Rome, and yet for three years they have been trying to exterminate each other. A citizen's Americanism doesn't depend upon his religious convictions, and no one religion is more American than another. There is as much difference between an American Catholic and the Catholics of Spain as between light and darkness. The Catholics of this country have the same political ideas that all other Americans have. A man can not be raised under free institutions and have any sympathy with anything Spanish."

Prayer in War Time.—Bishop Whipple, of the diocese of Minnesota (Protestant Episcopal), is one of a number of bishops who have announced a form of prayer for use during the war with Spain. The New York *Evening Post* makes note of this fact to express its displeasure at such a proceeding. It says that the Spaniards are also "praying busily" for the protection of their soldiers, and adds: "In every war between Christian nations these conflicting prayers have been a scandal ever since the foundation of Christianity, and we hoped they had ceased." *The Congregationalist* declares that *The Post* has no more reason to object to prayer for our soldiers in the field than it has to object to prayer for any purpose at any time. It says that "the great majority of prayers recorded in history have been against somebody who was also praying." From this *The Congregationalist* continues:

"Nor is this less true in peace than in war. Conflicting prayers are offered daily whose objects sought are within our own nation, often within single households. Earnest souls everywhere are struggling in the dark and crying for help to Him who is light and in whom is no darkness at all. They ask for what they believe to be right, and through their asking they are taught of God what is right and led by Him as their Father to accept and love it. We pray for the protection of our soldiers and for the defeat of the Spaniards. We ask for what we believe is right, and are strong to fight because we find help from God. Without faith in Him and confidence that our cause is one for which we may rightly appeal to Him and expect that our prayers will be answered, our courage and our patriotism would soon die. *The Post* has high standards, and usually is found on the side of righteous government and honorable living. But no 'yellow journal' can do more to destroy the power and prestige of our country than does this high-minded newspaper when it sneers at prayer and informs its readers that to ask the help of God in this war for the deliverance of the oppressed in Cuba is a scandal.

"*The Post* hoped that such prayers had ceased. If they do cease, there will be little left in this country worth fighting for and few to fight for it. But these prayers will not cease. Those who are in peril for their lives and for the lives of those dear to them pray as long as they have any faith in God. Those who are struggling to lift up the fallen, to deliver their fellow men from cruel masters, pray. They do not stop to ask if the oppressors are praying. They call for help from God, and they get help."

A Proposed Censorship for Christian Literature.—In the opinion of the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian) the Christian Church has the duty laid upon it of exercising special vigilance at the present time against the influence of much that "passes under the name of Christian teaching, even, it may be, in Sunday-schools." It favors "a censorship of religious literature," on the following lines:

"In the censorship of alleged Christian literature, therefore, the first test to which a book or tract, or even a mere religious poem, is subjected may well be expressed in the question: Does it help to convince of sin? Does it humble the creature before the Creator? Does it place the cross, at every angle, before the world? Does it unfold the panorama of Christ's life on earth as the acme of human history—the one event most intimately associated with our hopes of the life of the world to come? Does it impress the mind with a sense of the Infinite Majesty as well as the Infinite Love? Does it reach down to the fountains of the heart and soul in its appeal to the guilty and perishing? Does it approach every feature of Bible teaching in the air of faith, not in any instance with the self-sufficiency of 'higher criticism'? In short, is it the farthest remove from what we might call the Robert Elsmere spirit in theology—the suggestion of a new spiritual evolution—of those vain dreams in which men love to dwell who have practically turned aside their heads while Jesus of Nazareth passeth by? . . . Surely the church has a right to pass unsparing judgment upon every publication which professes to teach Scripture lessons. It may not do this in the spirit of an ecumenical council or in the tone of potential excommunication. But it should at least express its verdict on such literature for the guidance of those whom its voice may reach, and it can not be too fearless and explicit in such expression."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Jews are now flocking back to Jerusalem in great numbers, says *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and if the influx is maintained it will become again a city of Jews. The Jews are chiefly of German extraction.

ACCORDING to *The Independent*, the vote of the Methodist conferences on the amendment for equal lay and ministerial representation is favorable. The New York conference gave 118 for it and 80 against, the New Jersey 110 to 65, the New York East 196 to 35, the Newark 156 to 29, the Southwest Kansas 69 to 14, and the Northwest Kansas 67 to 9. The totals are: for, 2,061, against, 683. This gives the necessary three-fourths vote with two or three to spare.

THE important rôle played by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in charity work is seen from the following summary of a report which we find in the *Revue Générale* of April, 1898:

The society expended in works of charity in 1895 and 1896, each year, nearly two million dollars. The report for 1896 shows disbursements as follows:

France, $436,787; Germany, $143,761; Austria, $114,718; Spain, $138,734; Great Britain, $147,031; Holland, $232,158; Italy, $53,762; Canada, $36,000; United States, $258,649; Mexico, $52,976; Belgium, Brazil, and other countries, $377,142.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

"ANGLO-SAXONISM."

MANY Britons believe the time has come for the English-speaking nations to unite, and they believe that such a union could dictate to the world. With many the subject assumes the importance of a patriotic ideal. Henry Norman writes in *Cosmopolis*, London, as follows:

"The *Temps*, the most serious and responsibly conducted journal of France, sneers at what it calls 'an acute fit of Anglo-Saxonism.' We may thank the French journal for the word. If America is satisfied with the definition, we certainly are, for it is our hope and belief that this 'fit of Anglo-Saxonism' will mark the inauguration of a movement without parallel in the modern world for the peace, the commercial interests, and the social and political ideals which the two branches of the English-speaking race hold in common, and which no other nation holds on earth. At such a moment we may recall the trumpet-verses written by Tennyson forty-six years ago and never afterward reprinted by him, altho the circumstances of to-day are the precise opposite of those existing when he wrote:

Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood,
We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?

Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our great kinsmen of the West, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round."

Others advise an alliance between the United States and Great Britain merely on the grounds of expediency rather than relationship.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Both nations have the same practical aims in their foreign policy, each can help the other substantially. Europe can inflict no serious blow on America, if Great Britain stands aloof. America may materially help Great Britain, if Europe is against her. These tendencies are in the nature of things, and will, we hope, be fostered by statesmen. If anything practical is to be done in the immediate future, the best first step, it seems to us, will be to revive the arbitration treaty which made shipwreck in 1896, at the first convenient opportunity when peace is restored."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, does not object to an alliance with the United States, since England must sooner or later give up her isolated position. But the paper fears that the United States will hardly "fill the bill." It prefers Germany:

"We have now come to a time when, if we are to remain in a state of isolation, and are to retain our position as a first-rate power, we must still further increase, probably double, our navy and our army. Is the expenditure necessary for that an outlay that the country would care to face? Can not another and a better way be found of maintaining our position. . . . But it may be doubted whether the United States would consent to enter into an alliance with us if it involved any possible friction with continental powers. Besides, there are some questions between us and the United States that will have to be settled before any alliance could well be formed. There is friction between Canada and the American Government. Those who know the facts tell us that in America there are people who insist that it is the destiny of the United States to expel us from the West Indies and from Canada. . . . Why not make an alliance with a power in Europe that would be able, in case of war, not merely to put its ships on our side, but to meet any continental power on the land? . . . The one power to which in this connection attention may be directed is Germany. It is just possible that before long we may find ourselves severely differing from France. We are not likely to differ in the same way with Germany, unless that country should join hands with Russia. The speech which Mr. Balfour made a fortnight ago, in which he spoke of Germany in the most friendly terms, may be indicative of steps already taken toward an alliance."

The Continental press points out that a large section of the American people have no desire to be classed as Anglo-Saxon in the English sense of the word, that the English people do not seem to be wholly on the side of America, and that the Americans give no guaranty of their sincerity. Opinion outside of Great Britain may be summarized in the words of Karl Blind, the noted London correspondent of German journals throughout the world, who writes to the following effect in the *Westliche Post*, St. Louis:

In all the forty-five years I have lived in England I have never seen such a queer contrast between public opinion and the opinion of the press. The latter seems to have agreed to "boom" the American cousin; but neither the men of learning nor the politicians nor business men are inclined that way. Not that any one defends Spanish misrule! But neither does the conduct of the United States find favor. Many comments on it are so strong that I would not like to quote them. The papers are deluged with letters denouncing America in no measured terms. Many of these comments show that the blood relationship between the United States and Great Britain is very slender. Many people believe that the best elements in the United States do not justify the war. It is, however, quite possible that a decided victory on the part of the United States may increase the number of her friends.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

THE exchange of shots between ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet and the shore batteries at Matanzas on April 27 has led to an explosion of merriment abroad. Many papers, especially in England, accepted without reserve the report that the batteries had been silenced. When it was reported that no guns had been displaced, the Americans were blamed for coloring their war news too highly. The news from the Philippines retrieved the reputation of American gunnery, which had really never suffered in the eyes of experts. Military critics of English, French, and German papers understood that Admiral Sampson merely wished to ascertain the exact location and caliber of the Matanzas guns.

Justice is fully done to Admiral Dewey for his victory at Manila. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says: "Dewey must have acted and maneuvered with great precision, else his victory could not have been so signal." *The Home News*, London, mentions Dewey's "daring promptness," and *The Daily Chronicle* admits that the battle of Manila "was a brilliant victory." Yet it is pointed out that this victory should not make Americans overconfident. Much of the comment is after the style of the following in *The Journal*, St. Thomas, Ontario:

"Dewey is a brave man and a good commander, but if he wishes to rank with Nelson, let him tackle a fleet as much superior to his own as his was to Admiral Montojo's in weight and equipment, and still win a decisive victory. Manila was certainly no Trafalgar. There is a happy medium in all things, and, while according to Commodore Dewey the praise he so richly deserves for his able management of his squadron, we believe there should be less fulsome flattery of a man who did his duty than has been the case for some days past."

In many papers the ships commanded by Admiral Montojo are described as "the sweepings of the Spanish navy." The defenses of Manila have so long been known to be utterly worthless that a successful resistance would have seriously lowered American prestige.

The English press immediately began to discuss the future of the Philippines. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"We hope the Americans will keep the Philippines, and that

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they can keep them we have no doubt whatever. Europe, to put the truth in its most brutal form, can not attack them without our permission; and the constitutional difficulty is all rubbish, as Congress can make laws for territories, or declare the islands to be held, like Bosnia, as lands 'in temporary military occupation' of the United States. . . . No one doubts that the States can produce and train any amount of officers, and they have, like ourselves, *the means of enlisting a large and effective Sepoy army*. They have already four or five thousand negro troops who have distinguished themselves in the Indian wars, and who are now about to be despatched to Cuba because they are 'immune' from yellow fever. Nothing stops the Americans from raising the negro force to twenty thousand men—there are now nine millions of colored people under the Stars and Stripes—and with them holding the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, paying them out of local revenues."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Our own impression—it can at this moment be no more than an impression—is that the United States would not stay in the Philippines unless compelled to do so by chaos in the island or the impossibility of recovering a war indemnity from Spain. But these two compelling causes are both so likely that a long occupation qualified by promises of withdrawal, when order is restored and the indemnity paid off, is highly probable."

The Speaker thinks America should keep the group to strengthen her maritime trade. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says either Uncle Sam or John Bull must have them. The pretensions of the ever-grasping Teuton must not be tolerated. This is also the opinion of our Canadian neighbors. *The Banner*, Chatham, Ontario, is certain that Emperor William "is gnashing his teeth with rage." *The Telegram*, Toronto, says: "Great Britain is probably not sorry to encourage the United States to impress the war lords of Europe with their insignificance." *The Globe*, Toronto, nevertheless points out that Germany has substantial rights in the Spanish-Asiatic possessions. It says:

"The result of the Pope's arbitration in 1886 was that the Spaniards became sovereigns and the Germans viceroys in the Palao and Caroline Islands. . . . The Germans have large commercial interests and an acknowledged foothold in a dependency of the Philippines—in fact they have a reversionary claim to the islands. They have a very large trade with Manila and have long been taking a deep interest in the rich archipelago. The seizure by the Americans will not please them, and in their rights over the Carolines and their interests in the Philippines they possess excellent opportunities for making trouble for the successors to the Spaniards."

On the Continent of Europe the British aims are not encouraged. The *Independance Belge* says:

"The English have the whole matter cut and dried. America holds the Philippines until Spain pays the war indemnity. Spain can not pay, Britain advances the money, and gets the Philippines. There is only one little hitch in the matter: the powers of Europe may be little inclined to permit the realization of these plans. That the British press does not attach any importance to the opinion of others may pass as a characteristic point regarding their state of mind; but it will not prevent the powers from acting."

The one nation most mentioned in connection with this matter is silent. The German papers declare it will be time enough to discuss the subject when the United States really possesses part of the Philippines. The *Neuesten Nachrichten* is confident that German interests will be guarded. The paper thinks that the mattter will be easy to settle, "as consideration on moral grounds is not due to the United States."

The question has been raised: Does the battle of Manila herald the end of the war? Many English papers urge Spain to give up the struggle. But the Spaniards seem as yet in no mood for peace. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says it is for the people, not for the Cortes, to determine when honor is satisfied. The *Temps*, Paris, says the powers will intervene when Spain acknowledges herself beaten. On the other hand, the Berlin *Tageblatt* is informed "that even the worst jingoes" in the United States begin to realize that the war is something more than a holiday excursion, and would be glad for an excuse to end it. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks American commanders are kept too much in leading-strings. It says:

"The management of the war is entirely in the hands of the President, who has made use of his constitutional right to command the forces of the country from a room in the White House. The bombardment of Matanzas was ordered from there, as well as the attack upon Manila. This sort of war-making is similar to the methods formerly employed in Austria. It is dangerous to the navy, the army, and to the President himself, who not only makes himself hated for useless tho destructive bombardments, but also bears the entire responsibility for every result of the struggle."

The general opinion seems to be that a defeat of the Spanish flying squadron will result in peace negotiations, tho there is no telling what the Spaniards may do, as they are confident that Cuba can repulse all invasions. The military contributor of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, whose predictions are generally correct, believes that the decisive naval engagement must sooner or later be fought near Porto Rico.

As the war progresses less is said in the papers about Spain's inability to find the necessary means for carrying it on, while on the other hand the wealth of the United States is mentioned less as the factor which must decide the struggle. The *Vossische Zeitung* believes that if the monarchy lacks courage to sequestrate church property in Spain, a republic will do it. The wealth of the church is said to be sufficient to pay the entire debt of the country, permit a costly war, and yet leave a surplus. The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, thinks Spain may raise money by the mortgaging of the quicksilver mines, and the United States hopes to raise sufficient funds by an internal loan. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, hopes there will be no tinkering with the gold standard. *The Westminster Gazette*, speaking of the tonnage dues (since abandoned), says:

"Is not Mr. Davitt rather overdoing this question of sympathy with America? Last night he asked this 'argumentative' question of Mr. Balfour, promptly disallowed by Mr. Gully:

"'May I ask the right honorable gentleman, arising out of this question, whether these tonnage dues are not considered by the American people to be a necessary means of raising a revenue to meet the expenses of a war waged in a righteous cause, and whether this outcry against the dues is not inconsistent with the professed English sympathy with the United States?'

Mr. Davitt appears to be the zealous friend, anxious to prove to the United States that he is the sole repository of true British sympathy. Why English shipowners should without a word be expected to contribute large sums to an American war, righteous or not, we really do not know. If we ought to come to America's assistance financially let it be by a grant in aid out of the taxes paid by all, not by an impost on one particular class."

Accounts regarding the state of Spain are very conflicting. The Conservatives, the Carlists, the Republicans, the many other small parties and factions which have ever torn Spain are said to be agitating against the present Liberal Government. News of serious riots comes, however, generally from American or English sources, and does not receive full credit throughout the world. Don Carlos has informed the editor of the *Petit Bleu*, Brussels, that he will not push his claim while Spain is at war. The *Matin*, Paris, says the proclamation of a state of siege in several cities is merely precautionary. The *Independance Belge* fears "political generals," but compliments General Weyler upon his loyalty. None of the opposition parties seem willing to assume responsibility, and there is evidently no peace-at-any-price party. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

The possibility exists that a revolution may take place in Spain, especially through the army, which may regard the present mode

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of carrying on the war not vigorous enough. For the present these are merely conjectures. There is not even a serious cabinet crisis in sight. The people are well aware that dissension must weaken the country, and the Queen-Regent has the loyal support of all patriotic men.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS AS HEARD IN EUROPE.

May 2 to May 7.—Spanish advices report the complete loss of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. Commodore Dewey, in command of the American ships, showed great dash in entering the harbor of Manila, as he could not know whether the entrance was mined or not. His task after that was easy, as the Spanish ships were chiefly wooden corvettes, the only protected cruisers being no larger than the smaller American ships, and the Spanish guns of such small caliber that the American ships were mostly out of range. The shore batteries, described by Henry Norman before the war as "just about as effective as a map in repelling an enemy," do not seem to have been improved. There is a rumor of treachery in aiding the Americans to pass the torpedoes, but this is generally discredited, even in Spain. The Americans are said to have fired petroleum bombs, which was, however, unnecessary. But even if they did they would not thereby violate the Geneva Convention (*Kölnische Zeitung*). No news from Dewey. A rumor that he has lost 200 killed and wounded turns out to be false. Reinforcements are to be sent to him as soon as possible. Manila refuses to surrender, and General Rivera, ex-Governor of the Philippines, hopes that "for the greater glory of Spain the Americans may attempt a landing." Manila is blockaded. It is thought that the rebels will unite with the Americans, but their assistance is not considered very valuable.

In Europe the news of the battle of Manila creates no surprise. The English heartily congratulate us. The French express their sympathy with Spain. The Germans show animosity toward America, and many German papers refuse to insert American accounts as utterly valueless. From New York the Germans are informed that the Emperor sympathizes with America (New York *Staats-Zeitung* as quoted by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*).

The blockade of Cuba is still continued, but not very strictly. Glowing accounts of engagements with shore batteries are daily published in the American newspapers. These stories generally turn out to be "fakes," and it is but just to say that the naval and military authorities are not responsible for them. A *grand coup* against Cuba is, however, in preparation, and forces will be landed soon on the island. The insurgents are worthless as allies to the Americans; "General" Gomez's army turns out to be a mob of ragged banditti. Cabanas is reported to have been bombarded. It turns out that the American ships fired a few shots at something that looked like a battery. They discovered their error after three shots.

The Spaniards are very successful in hiding their flying squadron. At times it is said to be on the coast of New England, again it is reported in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. The latest news is that it has returned to Cadiz. Every New York paper claims the credit of this discovery. In Europe the news is regarded as a Spanish *ruse de guerre*. European experts think the Spanish fleet will make Porto Rico its base of action. San Juan is strongly fortified, and the Americans will find difficulty in taking it. Their papers make the mistake of supposing that the destruction of houses and picturesque old fortresses weakens the real defenses of fortified ports (Berlin *Tageblatt*). The Spanish fleet will probably refuse to accept battle unless on equal terms. This it can easily do, as its speed is sufficient to prevent the heavy ships of the American navy from pursuing it (London *Daily News*).

The Americans have the spy mania (*Westminster Gazette*). Recruiting is progressing favorably, but the claim that 700,000 will be raised is probably exaggerated. Recruiting proceeds with all sorts of vagaries, such as a regiment of stock-brokers, battalions of actors, prize-fighters, etc. (*Daily Mail*). The Germans want to know why New York is so undemocratic that weathy men refuse to go, or hire substitutes. "In barbarous Germany the upper classes take the greatest risk in war" (*Kreuz Zeitung*).

In Spain some opposition members tried to make political capital out of the defeat at Manila, but were not very successful. Martial law is, however, proclaimed in several cities, and there is a bread riot at Huelva, during which the soldiers wounded six persons. In the seaport towns the population shows undisguised enmity against all English-speaking persons. The Government takes strong measures for the protection of these foreigners.

An attempt to obtain a footing in the Philippines is made by England. The British consuls offer to protect the Chinese there. The Spanish authorities reject the proposal, declaring that they can give all the protection needed.

Americans in France are somewhat under a cloud. The papers recount that the Americans ridicule France and French customs, and that the United States is the only country so discourteous as to refuse funds for the next Paris exhibition. The American ambassador is urged to explain to his countrymen the justice of these complaints (*Figaro*).

IS THERE AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN?

THERE has been no little talk regarding an Anglo-Japanese alliance against Russian and German designs in the far East, but no one has ever suggested the possibility of a Russo-Japanese alliance. Yet this apparent anomaly is believed to be highly probable, since the chief source of irritation and antagonism seems to have been removed by the *modus vivendi* concerning Korea. The governments of Japan and Russia have agreed upon the following terms touching the Hermit Kingdom: Its independence is recognized, each contracting power pledging itself to refrain from interference; in case Korea applies to either for assistance or advice, it is not to take any measures, financial or military, without a previous understanding with the other; in view of the great interest of Japan in Korea, Russia is not to impede the development of commercial relations between her and Japan.

This agreement, regarded as of high importance to far Eastern politics, derives further significance from the open advocacy in the Russian press of a formal alliance with Japan. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* said recently:

"Is it to our advantage that, with the conditions in China as they are to-day, Japan should become an ally of Great Britain? Justice requires us to admit that it is our own action and that of Germany which compelled Japan to cast about for alliances. Having suddenly—as a result of our and German acquisitions in the Gulf of Pechili—found herself outside the sphere of influence upon China, Japan could but apprehend all kinds of possible dangers, not excluding aggressive encroachments upon her own integrity. It was natural that her military spirit should be fostered, that she should constantly add to her land and naval forces, look for friends and allies, and encourage a hostile and suspicious attitude toward neighbors. . . . . .

"We should ask, therefore, whether there is any real necessity of creating for ourselves in the far East, whither we are advancing with pacific and industrial intentions, a disturbed and unstable position similar to that we occupy on the Western frontier? True, we have nothing to fear from Japan in the way of aggression, and hence it could not be necessary to maintain along our Eastern limit as considerable a fighting force as we keep in the Western. We must remember, however, that we are now witnessing only the first steps of united Europe toward the control of the Pacific waters, and it is not easy to foresee to what further measures in the direction of Chinese dismemberment may lead. It is manifestly not desirable for us to create such a situation that every step in the promotion of our commerce will necessitate close watching of our neighbors, whose combined fleets would feel themselves masters not only of the Pacific, but also of the Indian Ocean, into which sooner or later it will be necessary to open a free door for our Asiatic industries.

"The conclusion is obvious. We must not force Japan into England's arms. Japan is our only natural ally in the Pacific, and if she has not formed an alliance with England, we may be sure it is because she has not abandoned her secret hope of harmonizing her interests with ours. She knows, too, that England

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is an unreliable friend, a legendary 'Flying Dutchman,' always asking for disinterestedness in others and expecting them to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her. Japan prefers our friendship, and there is no reason why we should not grasp the outstretched hand.

"Korea has been the only apple of discord. To Japan Korea is dear as the cradle of traditions and beliefs. To us she is a dead country, not worth a millionth part of the sacrifices which an armed peace with Japan would entail. Korea is to Japan what Alsace and Lorraine are to the French. This view, we doubt not, has been at the basis of the diplomatic negotiations between the two governments for a new understanding concerning the peninsula."

The conclusion of a treaty, in the opinion of the *Novosti* and other papers, ought to free the question of a definite and close alliance from all difficulty.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISCONTENT WITH ENGLAND'S FAR-EASTERN POLICY.

THERE is a strong attempt, on the part of the Liberal Party in England, to discredit the policy of the present Government on the ground of weakness. In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt declared that Great Britain, after threatening Russia, had allowed the Czar to possess himself of Port Arthur and Talien-wan. *The Morning Leader*, London, thinks Mr. Balfour "continues Lord Salisbury's feeble policy." *The Daily Chronicle* thinks British interests have suffered a severe blow. The Dublin *Mail* says "it will be a bad day for England when she gets the reputation that her bite is worse than her bark." The Conservative organs think England did not come off very badly, as she got Wei-hai-Wei. But most British papers are dissatisfied because Mr. Balfour admits that Great Britain has not protested against the German view that Shantung is a German sphere of influence, Wei-hai-Wei being merely a naval base. Sir William Harcourt protested against this "deliberate recognition of a German sphere of influence," especially as it is supposed to have been granted unasked, Germany giving no guaranty that Kiau-Chou will be a free port. *Money*, London, says:

"The vacillation of Lord Salisbury is shown in his sudden change of attitude in regard to Wei-hai-Wei. An intimation was given him in February that China would be willing to lease this place to us on similar terms to those on which Kiau-Chau had been granted to Germany. But Lord Salisbury declined to entertain the suggestion. Her Majesty's Government, he said, aimed at 'discouraging any alienation of Chinese territory.' Then *The Times's* Pekin correspondent telegraphed news of the Russian acquisition of Port Arthur and Talien-wan, and, without waiting for confirmation of this from Sir C. Macdonald, Lord Salisbury telegraphed to him that this would increase the influence of Russia to the detriment of Great Britain, and he had, therefore, better ask for a lease of Wei-hai-Wei. In fact, this was jumped at as a last move to 'save our face' after all efforts to circumvent Russia had been foiled. Apparently there has been no proper estimate made of either the value or the cost of Wei-hai-Wei to us, and it seems from Herr von Bülow's statement in the Reichstag on Wednesday that we have debarred ourselves by pledges to Germany from making it of any real value by acquiring adjoining territory."

Similar dissatisfaction is shown in British circles in the far East. *The China Mail*, Hongkong, says:

"Germany forthwith proceeds to apply the *hinterland* doctrine to the major portion of the province of Shantung! Russia, on the other hand, maintains her ambiguous attitude regarding her new commercial port—Talien-wan—and her new arsenal and coaling-station—Port Arthur. . . . It is clear, therefore, that the Chinese question is far from settled, clear that Russia intends to outwit our statesmen and to obtain a predominant influence in Manchuria, Shengking, and North China generally; clear that she intends to bring her railway from Siberia down to the Liao-tung peninsula, and to find for her war-ships that ice-free port which has been her statesmen's ambition for many years. . . . Every port, every town, and every village that passes into French or Russian hands is an outlet lost to Manchester, Bradford, or Bombay."

The German papers do not think that England has lost in China. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, remarks that Great Britain can well be satisfied. The mistake made by her press is the assumption that Great Britain must be consulted by other powers desirous to extend their sphere of interests.

The text of the treaty between China and Germany shows that the latter country did not officially make the murder of the missionaries the pretext for seizing Kiau-Chou. It says that "after the settlement of the missionary troubles, China granted to Germany the bay of Kiau-Chou for the purpose of trade extensions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEGLECTED SPAIN.

ALTHO the difference between the United States and Spain as regards territory and population is enormous, Spain is not an unworthy antagonist. Spain is one of the richest countries of the earth, her weakness being chiefly in her bad administration. We summarize from some articles describing the resources of Spain. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says, in effect:

The first impression of a stranger in Spain is that his preconceived ideas of the country are erroneous. He finds the people more quiet, more sober, in short much better than he supposed. There is much poverty, but also much unexpected wealth. Madrid has colossal fortunes, Barcelona has wealthy middle classes. Seville, Malaga, Cadiz, have more money than German cities of their size. And Spain has great resources awaiting development, mineral as well as agricultural. The industries are extending, and the exports increase. The fault lies chiefly in unjust taxation. Real estate is taxed too much. Indirect taxation is too high. Capital goes almost scot-free. There is, for instance, no income tax. However rich a country may be, its resources must fail in a few generations in the face of such injustice. If all taxes were paid regularly, taxation distributed more evenly, and the resources of the country used properly, Spain could vie in wealth with any country in the world.

From a series of articles in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, we gather the following:

The discovery of the New World was a misfortune for Spain. She has everything she needs, everything to produce wealth within her own confines. Gold is there, silver is there, copper, iron, coal ore found in large quantities; but mining is neglected. All her industries are in a state of coma because Spaniards are accustomed to gather their fortunes in the colonies. Her leather industry has declined, her silk industry has been beaten by France. Yet her resources are so great that the value of her produce, despite antiquated methods, is enormous. The church has much to answer for in Spain, for without education progress is impossible, and the church opposes education. Spain could export agricultural produce in great quantities, but what can be expected from a people who still use, to some extent, the Roman plow?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE admirals who still blockade the coast of Crete have demanded from the National Assembly the arrest of those Christians who recently raided the neighborhood of Canea, killing unarmed Mohammedans. The admirals threaten to make arrests themselves unless their demand is complied with.

THUS the Cologne *Volks-Zeitung:* A philologist recently received six boxes of cigars with the following letter: "Dear Sir:—We take the liberty to send you these cigars, not doubting that you will enjoy them. Kindly recommend them to your friends, and remit the price, 6 marks per box." The learned gentleman replied as follows: "Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to send you twelve copies of my doctor dissertation, not doubting that you will enjoy it very much. Kindly recommend it to your friends and remit the price, 3 marks per copy." And now the manufacturer wants his "weeds" back!

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES ABOUT MR. GLADSTONE.

IT is said there is not a man now living about whom so much has been written, especially in the newspapers, as about Mr. Gladstone, and, with the exception of Napoleon, no other name of this century has been so nearly on the lips of the whole world.

Mr. Gladstone was thought—erroneously according to Mr. Bryce—to have no sense of humor, and was not a storyteller; but his personality was so interesting that he has been the subject of hundreds of stories and anecdotes for his friends and acquaintances. Some one has collected a large number of these anecdotes about him and had them published in book form, entitled "Some Characteristic Anecdotes of Mr. Gladstone." Many of them have been repeated over and over in the newspapers, but the following are not so well known.

It was John Bright who is said to have applied the epithet "Grand Old Man" to Gladstone in a speech at Northampton in 1882. Since that time it has become exceedingly popular as a term of respectful familiarity from his friends and of derision to his opponents. The latter were fond of translating its abbreviated form of G. O. M. into "God's Only Mistake." In Mr. Gladstone's nature, gravity and earnestness were allied with a strong temper, kept, however, in stern control. He had a great capacity for generous indignation, and when aflame with it the hawk-like features became more strongly accentuated, the onyx eyes flashed and glowed, the voice grew resonant, the utterance emphatic. No one, it seems, has ever tried, with but one exception, to tell him an anecdote depending for its point upon some trait of cynicism, baseness, or sharp practise. The one tale told was received in grim and disgusted silence. "Do you call that amusing? I call it devilish," was the comment with which a characteristic story of Lord Beaconsfield was received by his rival.

In personal dealings, altho quickly aroused, Mr. Gladstone was always willing to hear excuses or defenses. When the course of life was flowing smoothly, he was delightful company. A most engaging quality was his invariable and universal courtesy. He had the ceremonious manners of the old school and treated young and old men and women as if they were on his own intellectual level. Indeed, his manner toward his intellectual inferiors was almost ludicrously humble. Still being human, he liked acquiescence better than contradiction, and he was inclined to overrate the characters and attainments of people who agreed with him. His geese were all swans. He showed, according to Bishop Wilberforce, a want of clear sharp-sightedness as to others, and he consequently exposed himself to the arts of scheming mediocrities. He was seen to most advantage in his own home. His extraordinary vigor and agility of mind and body, his unbroken health and buoyant spirits, formed an atmosphere of infectious vitality. He delighted in hospitality and received his friends with a joy that warmed more than wine. The dignity, order, simplicity, and manly piety of his life made up a spectacle more impressive than his most magnificent performances in Parliament or on the platform.

We quote a number of paragraphs directly from the volume:

"Altho Mr. Gladstone was preeminently a talker in society, yet he did not disdain the other arts by which people who dine out contrive to spend the time. In his younger days he was quite noted for singing either solos or part songs, and down to recent times the musical bass of his voice was often heard to great advantage in family worship at Hawarden on Sunday nights.

"There are legends of the wonderful effect of which he was wont to render a favorite Scotch song, and irreverent gossips have even declared that on one occasion Mr. Gladstone brought down the drawing-room by the vivacity and rollicking spirit with which he rendered the well-known 'Camptown Races' with its familiar refrain:

"'Gwine to ride all night,
Gwine to ride all day;
bet my money on the bob-tail nag,
Somebody bet on the bay.'

"His high spirit broke out at every moment, and he used to rejoice to play a comedy part on his own or his son's lawn. It would be incorrect to say that on the occasions of popular celebrations or local fancy fairs and cottage gardening shows, Mr. Gladstone played down to the level of his audiences. On the contrary, he exhibited just sufficient sympathy to raise them to enthusiasm and no more. . . . . .

"Mr. Gladstone's post-bag, in the days of his greatest popularity, used to contain the greatest medley of important and frivolous letters ever brought together in the correspondence of a single man. Women wrote him a great deal, and, when he was in office, seldom a day passed that he did not receive at least one letter from unfortunate girls telling pitiful stories and appealing to him for aid. Letters of abuse, threatening letters, fierce objurgations, and insane proposals were as thick as blackberries. During the height of the jingo fever, it was no pleasant task to go through the letters which the war votaries used to send to Harley Street.

"Sometimes a dozen ruffians would sit down and write post-cards to Mrs. Gladstone, expressing in the foulest language the most revolting wishes for her destruction. That Mrs. Gladstone and her daughters might be subjected to the last extremity of outrage at the hands of Bulgarians and Cossacks was so common a form of communication that the letters and postal-cards at last ceased to excite surprise. The roughs who broke his windows in Harley Street had comrades who substituted postal-cards for brickbats. 'To Mr. Gladstone, Russian Agent,' was the form of the address. . . . . .

"Mr. Gladstone never appeared to greater advantage than when taking a walk in the country, with a congenial friend, whose physical powers were equal to the task of keeping up with a pedestrian whom no distance could tire. It was not until he was well advanced in life that he took, partly as an amusement and partly for exercise, to the practise of felling trees. In this difficult art he attained a skill which was the marvel of professional woodmen and of which the muscle of his arms, wiry and spare like the rest of his body, gave little promise.

"In his youth he often spoke of himself as being good any day for a forty-mile walk, and, altho he never accomplished the feat performed more than once by his second son, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, of walking up from Oxford to London in a day, it was from no deficiency of pedestrian endurance. No ordinary frame was indeed requisite to carry Mr. Gladstone through the superhuman labors which he imposed upon himself. 'Gladstone,' remarked Sir James Graham, 'can accomplish in four hours what it takes me sixteen to do, and he works for sixteen hours every day.' . . . . . .

"The extreme subtlety of Gladstone's mind, the almost casuistical method of his reasoning, has been a frequent source of amusement to his foes. During Garibaldi's visit to London it was suggested that a richly jointured widow who was about with him much should marry him. To the objection that he had a wife living, the ready answer was: 'Oh, he must get Gladstone to explain her away.' . . . . . .

"The famous American horse-tamer, Rarey, when he was in England, spoke of Gladstone as one of the finest and boldest riders he had ever seen. Once, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he was taking his usual ride in Hyde Park on a spirited young horse, the horse plunged and got away, ran off the ordinary track of riders, and came along a spread of turf, divided by railways and gates of slender iron. It went straight over one of the gateways. Gladstone was determined to get the better of that horse. The moment the horse leaped the gate, the rider turned him around and put him at the gate again. Again and again he topped it and his master turned him and made him go at it once more and surmount it yet another time. So it went on, until the horse was fairly but very harmlessly conquered and the rider was the supreme victor of the day.

"Of Gladstone's coolness and self-possession in an emergency, Miss Mary Anderson gives a notable and now historical incident. It was on the occasion of her first meeting with the Grand Old Man, who was then Prime Minister, at a breakfast in Downing Street. 'I had the pleasure,' says Miss Anderson, 'of sitting between him and the late Lord Granville. Mr. Gladstone was speaking amusingly of toys, contrasting the quaint and simple ones of his childhood with the intricate and wonderful playthings of the day, when to the horror of all a loud explosion was heard, which seemed to be in the house. Happening at a time when dynamite was being used in London, and Victoria Station had already been partially destroyed by a bomb, its effect was naturally terrifying. Mr. Gladstone was the only one of the party who did not show the slightest sign of fear, and went to the scene of the explosion at once. We soon learned that an attempt had been made to blow up the Admiralty near by. On his return Mr. Gladstone, after expressing indignation at the cowardice of such proceedings, said nothing further upon the subject. A few moments later he was helping me with my wrap, which he put on upside down, making amusing remarks about ladies' cloaks in general and mine in particular.'"

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

"The business world is growing accustomed to the present state of our international relations, and is beginning to regard the existing war as merely an incident in the country's trade" (*Bradstreet's*). The key to the situation during the past week," says *Dun's Review*, "has been the prosperity of the West, which the altogether unprecedented marketing of bread-stuffs has caused, with the prospect of good crops to come." Increased railroad earnings, a growing output of iron, and the excellent foreign demand at good prices for American agricultural products, have been features of last week's trade. Prospects and actual receipts of wheat show 5,876,716 bushels for the week, as against 2,043,169 last year. Bank clearings were heavy.

Iron, Tin, and Copper.—"In iron, notwithstanding the greatest output ever known, the demand has caused some advance in Bessemer pig, with only a slight decline in the price of Grey Forge at Pittsburg, but full quotations are obtained at Chicago and Philadelphia. In bars and sheets the markets are dull, but at the West are strongly sustained by demands for car-building, tin-plate manufacture, and other uses. In plated and structural forms all the works are fully employed, and generally crowded for months ahead. One contract for 6,000 tons armor plate for Great Britain has been taken by works far inland, with another of smaller quantity, showing that the export demand, in spite of higher ocean freights, is not yet arrested. Tin is sustained at 14.5 cents by large consumption, and lake copper at 12 cents in spite of American production, amounting to 22,909 tons for the month, 10 per cent. larger than last year, with a slight decrease in the production of foreign mines."—*Dun's Review, May 21.*

Railroad Earnings.—"Returns for the first quarter this year are the most satisfactory reported for some years past, the gains reported being progressive in that they succeed other gains shown one and two years ago. The almost unanimous nature of the gains in gross is a feature also, and while the increases in net are less numerous proportionately, the large gains by favored systems, such as Pacific roads and the large grain and cotton carriers, have been sufficient to offset smaller gains, and even some decreases by less fortunately situated roads, prominent among which may be mentioned the New England roads. The total earnings of 114 roads for three months of the year aggregate $208,732,443, and the net returns were $51,399,135, gains of respectively 12.4 per cent. and 16.5 per cent. over 1897. The Pacific roads, the Southwestern systems, the Grangers, and the Central-Western groups show the heaviest gains in gross receipts. The profitable character of the business done is best brought out by the heavier proportionate increases in net returns of those systems, which in some cases, notably the Pacific roads, are nearly twice those shown in gross."—*Bradstreet's, May 21.*

Canadian Trade.—"A fair trade is reported doing in the Dominion of Canada. An active demand for dry-goods is reported at Toronto, the woolen mills are busy, hides are scarce and firm, and hardware is advancing. Montreal reports groceries and canned goods firm, molasses purchases restricted as a result of the war, and dry-goods jobbers well pleased with the business done, altho failures early in the year cut profits. Halifax reports the season backward and high freight rates checking lumber shipments to Great Britain. The outfitting trade is active at Victoria and Vancouver, with collections satisfactory. Business failures in the Dominion aggregate 36, against 25 last week, 21 in this week a year ago, 28 in 1896, and 25 in 1895. Bank clearings for the week aggregate $25,327,365—6.8 per cent. smaller than last week, but 13.5 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, May 21.*

The Cereals.—"Wheat exports are larger than for two weeks past, aggregating 4,054,836 bushels, against 3,682,543 bushels last week, 2,655,852 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,906,000 bushels in 1896, 2,754,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,310,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are slightly smaller, aggregating 5,550,579 bushels against 6,077,000 bushels last week, 3,190,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,565,000 bushels in 1896, 1,032,000 bushels in 1895, and 507,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, May 21.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings are very heavy for the time of year, aggregating $1,325,691,000, 3 per cent. smaller than last week, but 36 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 34 per cent. larger than 1896, 19 per cent. larger than 1895, 55 per cent. larger than 1894, and 7 per cent. larger than 1892."—*Dun's Review, May 21.*

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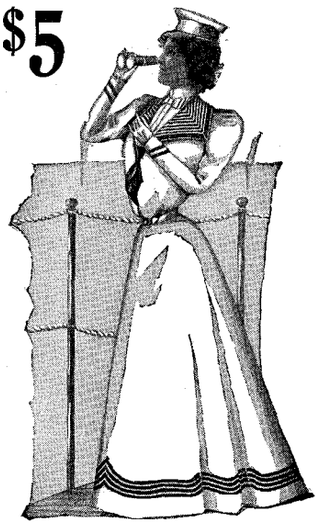

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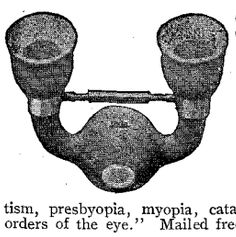

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PERSONALS.

A BALTIMORE woman, in *The Sun* of that city, tells this story of Joseph Chamberlain when he was in Washington in 1887: "He was a big, burly man, caring so little for his appearance that at one of the most fashionable dinners of the season his cravat got turned almost under his ear and his shirt-stud became unfastened, and he sat calmly oblivious to either incident. His brains and charm in conversation won him friends wherever he went. One day he called on a lady who happened to be giving a girls' luncheon. She went out at once to see him, and laughingly said if he did not mind being the only man present she would be delighted if he would come in the dining-room and take the vacant place of one of her young friends who had not come. He was not afraid to face a lot of 'American beauties,' so he accepted gayly, and the vacant place happened to be next that of Miss Endicott, daughter of Secretary of War William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, a dovelike, slender girl, one of the greatest belles of the day. The outcome of this was the marriage of the English statesman and the 'Puritan maid,' as she was often called, his neighbor at an entertainment to which he had only been bidden by that 'fate which shapes our ends, roughhew them as we will.'"

SPEAKING of his name, General Fitzhugh Lee said not long ago: "It has been a heavy load. I have had the reputation of a lot of ancestors as well as my own to look after. Whatever good I have done has been credited to them, and whatever of evil has been charged to me and magnified, because people said they had a right to expect much better things of a man of my blood and breeding. When I was running for governor of Virginia John Wise said that if my name had been Fitzhugh Smith I never would have secured the nomination. I replied that I had known a good many good men named Smith, and would have been as proud of that name as of the one I wore. In that way I got the votes of the Smiths of Virginia, and a letter from a man who told me 'never to forget John Smith, our first settler, who killed Pocahontas.'"

SENATOR JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of Vermont, has recently passed his eighty-eighth birthday. He has lived under every President except the first three. Entering Congress during the Presidency of Franklin Pierce, he served twelve years in the House, and was then sent to the Senate, where he has served thirty-one years continuously. Senator Morrill is still a man of strong mentality and an active figure in the councils of the nation.

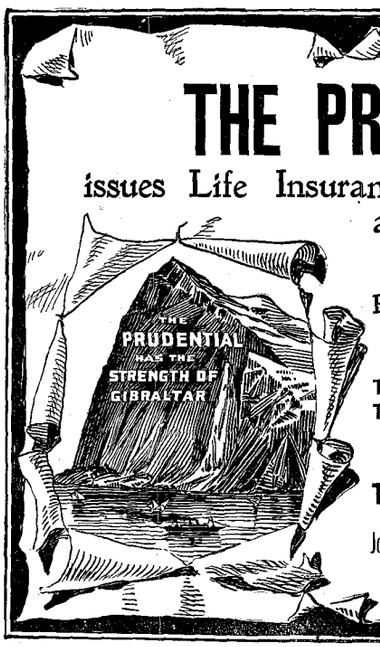
THE following picture of Sagasta, the Spanish premier, as he appeared in a fierce debate in the Cortes ten years ago during his first premiership, is reprinted (from its files) by *The Evangelist*:

"The debate, which had been in progress for three or four hours, was now at its height. The Cortes was in a state of excitement. Castelar rose from his seat and moved round to the chair of the President, and for the moment we thought he was watching for an opportunity to speak. But after a few minutes he returned to his place, leaving the debate to be ended by him to whom it rightly belonged, the Prime Minister, Sagasta.

"All the evening I had been watching the face of this man, who holds in his hands at this moment the Government of Spain. He has a Jewish cast of countenance, and perhaps has Jewish blood in his veins, as there is Jewish blood everywhere in Spain. He is not tall, but lank, and, if it were not an uncourtly word to apply to a prime minister, we might almost say 'raw-boned.' His figure is so awkward and angular that he made me think of Abraham Lincoln, and he has a truly Lincolnian way of sprawling over the desk in front of him. He had a heavy, wearied look. Perhaps he was very, very tired, as he well might be. But when he rose to his feet, every trace of fatigue had vanished. Looking straight across the chamber, he met the enemy face to face.

"Straightening himself up, as Lincoln might have done, he stood with folded arms, looking at his assailants with an air of disdain. The lion was at bay. After pausing for a few moments, he unloosed his arms; and soon began to strike as the smith strikes the anvil, bringing his hands down with violence on the desk before him, as if to clench his argument. He made no weak apology for failures, but defended the action of the Government as the only wise, and indeed the only possible, course for it to pursue. To show this, he drew a picture of the difficulties through which it had lately passed. One year ago the king had died, leaving the nation without a head. For months they knew not who was to be his successor, for the child that was to be heir to the throne was not yet born. What a state of uncertainty and perplexity to tempt malcontents, in the state and the army, to seek some party or personal advantage from the calamities of their country! And yet, in spite of all this, the Government had held on its way, maintaining peace at home and abroad—putting down insurrection when it showed its head, and was strong enough to pardon the miserable conspirators without danger to the state. He closed by a picture of the widowed Queen, drawing to her all hearts by the dignity with which she bore her great sorrow, and carrying in her arms the young life that was the hope of Spain.

"This last allusion, of course, touched the Spanish heart in its tenderest point, and the house broke out into tumultuous applause, in which the



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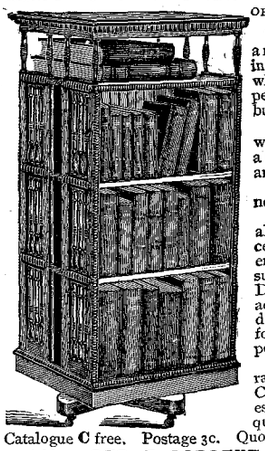

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Prime Minister resumed his seat. Immediately the Chamber rose, for anything would have seemed tame after such a display. An hour later, at a dinner at the American Legation, I met Leon y Castillo [who has just become foreign minister in the new cabinet], to whom I spoke of what I had just heard from Sagasta. He replied: 'It was the greatest speech of his life; he was *inspired!*' Of course I felt it to be a piece of extraordinary good fortune to be present on such a memorable occasion, and to have seen the Prime Minister of Spain at the moment of his highest power."

Current Events.

Monday, May 16.

A new military department of the Pacific, embracing the Philippines, is created, and **General Merritt** assigned to the command. . . . Under orders from Washington, General Greely, chief of the Signal Corps, establishes a practical **censorship of all the cable** and telegraph companies. . . . The German steamer *Polaria* is given permission **to pass the Havana blockade.** . . . The **cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent**, in the West Indies, has been cut. . . . Congress—Senate: The **war revenue bill** is introduced and its provisions explained by Mr. Allison. House: An estimate is received from the Secretary of the Navy for a **supplementary naval appropriation of $33,000,000**, to cover the war expenses of the navy for the first six months of the next fiscal year. . . . The **first veto** is received from President McKinley and unanimously sustained.

On receiving announcement that the cabinet had resigned, both houses of the **Spanish Cortes adjourns.** . . . Sir William Harcourt, Liberal leader in the British Commons, declares that he will discuss the policy outlined in **Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech.**

Tuesday, May 17.

The American cable companies in London issue instructions to their agents to **refuse the transmission of Spanish Government messages.** . . . The President nominates Captain Silas Casey, Commandant at League Island navy-yard, to be **a Commodore.** . . . The **envelope-makers** of the country **have formed a trust** with a capital of $7,000,000. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, expresses the **views of Democratic members** of the finance committee on the war revenue bill. House: Two measures limiting the labor of persons employed upon government works and in government service to eight hours daily, and providing for the appointment of **a non-partizan labor commission.** . . . The foreign affairs committee reports favorably the joint resolution for **Hawaiian annexation.**

The Roman Catholic **Archbishop of Manila issues a pastoral** calling upon the native Christians to defend their faith against the American heretics. . . . Admiral Dewey sends the *Boston* and the *Concord* **to take Iloilo,** the second city in the Philippines. . . . **General Gomez is heard from** and reports that his troops are in good spirits.

Wednesday, May 18.

Secretary Long announces that the battle-ship *Oregon* **is safe,** but declines to say where she is. . . . The battle-ship *Alabama* **is launched** at the Cramps' ship-yard. . . . It is announced that more than **$200,000 prize money** will be divided among the men on Dewey's fleet. . . . Congress: Secretary **Alger asks for a second assistant secretary of war.** . . . Secretary Gage wants nineteen additional clerks, these new officers to be for war time only. . . . Senate: Mr. Turpie speaks on the war revenue bill. House: The **pension deficiency bill is passed.** . . . A Havana despatch to London reports **an engagement off Caibarien,** Santa Clara, with the repulse of an American landing party. . . . A **new Spanish cabinet is formed** with Sagasta at the head. . . . **Prince Bismarck** belittles the importance of Chamberlain's Anglo-American alliance speech and says that the war with Spain means American retrogression. . . . **Bolivia declares its neutrality,** making the twentieth government that has taken this action.

Thursday, May 19.

The one hundred and tenth **General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church** begins at Winona Lake, Ind. . . . Twenty-five lives are lost and much property destroyed by **a tornado** which sweeps over sections of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. . . . **Senator Sewell resigns** his appointment as major-general in the volunteer army. . . . The **cruiser** *Charleston* **sets out** from San Francisco for Manila, but returns almost immediately, owing to an accident. . . . Congress—Senate: The war revenue bill is discussed. House: The labor arbitration bill as amended by the Senate is passed.

Mr. **Gladstone dies** at Hawarden in his 89th year. . . . The **Spanish cabinet assumes office** with the exception of Señor Castillo, who declines to accept his portfolio. . . . The Spanish fleet is reported at Santiago de Cuba. . . . A Madrid despatch announces the early **expulsion from Spain of all American newspaper correspondents.**

Friday, May 20.

The Navy Department receives word that Admiral **Cervera's Spanish squadron** has arrived at Santiago de Cuba; in Spain this is regarded as a victory, and the Queen Regent promises **to decorate Cervera** "for his triumph over the Americans." . . . The Pennsylvania Prohibition state convention at Harrisburg nominates **Dr. S. C. Swallow for governor.** . . . Congress—Senate: The war revenue bill is discussed.

The **new Spanish cabinet** appears before the Cortes at Madrid. . . . Sagasta makes a speech declaring that the Government will **continue the war** at all cost. . . . The British House of Commons adopts an address to the Queen asking **a public funeral for Gladstone** and burial in Westminster Abbey.

Saturday, May 21.

The **cruiser** *Charleston* **starts** again from San Francisco for Manila, with supplies and ammunition. . . . **110,000 men** have been mustered into the volunteer army. . . . Reports to the bureau of statistics show that the **net importation of gold** for the fiscal year ending next month will reach $100,000,000, exceeding the gain in any preceding year in the country's history. **Banks in Manila** have all suspended business. . . . **Chile calls out her national guard,** 65,000 men, to guard the Andes mountains.

Sunday, May 22.

Ten thousand troops are at San Francisco ready **to start for Manila.** . . . **Edward Bellamy,** author of "Looking Backward," dies at his home, Chicopee Falls, Mass. . . . The Navy Department receives word that most of **the public buildings in Cardenas** were destroyed by the action of American war-ships last week.

It is announced that **Mr. Gladstone's funeral** will be held in Westminster Abbey on May 28th. . . . Forty-five men perish in a mine fire in Prussia. . . . The Spanish Minister of the Interior says **Spain will fight to the bitter end.**

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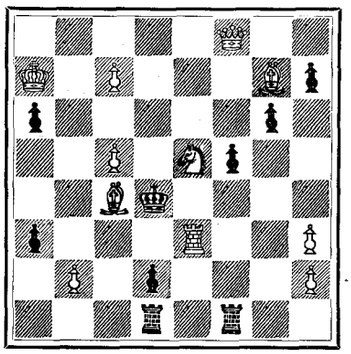
Problem 286.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE, JAMAICA.

First Prize, *British Chess Magazine* Problem Tourney, 1898.

Black—Nine Pieces.



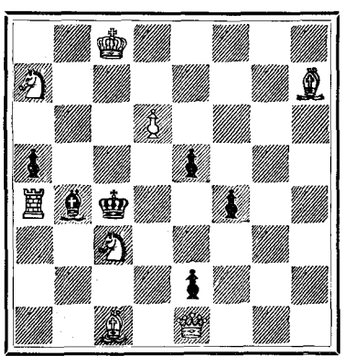
White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 287.

BY COURTENAY LEMON, NEW YORK.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

NO. 280.

Key-move, K—Kt 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Z. T. Merrill, Milwaukee; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.

Comments: "Key cunningly devised"—M. W. H.; "Shapely and strong as a St. Bernard"—I. W. B.; "This little piece of fine work deserves a prize"—F. H. J.; "Harder than the Danish Prize-winner"—W. S. W.; "A neat conception"—C. R. O.; "A very pretty two-mover"—F. S. F.; "Well-constructed and rather puzzling"—R. M. C.

Very many of our solvers were caught by K—Kt 7, the answer to which is Kt—Q 4. The B can not give mate on account of the Black R. Several sent R x B, answered by Kt—Kt 3. Others tried B—K 6, overlooking the fact that the Black Kt is not compelled to go to Q 4.

NO. 281.

1. Kt—B 7 (R moves) 2. B, Kt, or P x R (P plays) 3. B—B 3 mate.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. Q. De F., W. S. W., C. R. O., F. S. F., H. V. F., Z. T. M., Dr. W. S. F.; R. M. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; John Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.

Comments: "Unique and beautiful"—M. W. H.; "It took but a look, To see the sly crook, That corrals Black's Rook, And brings him to book"—I. W. B.; "Conception fine and earned the prize"—F. S. J.; "From a strategic point of view this is a most excellent problem"—C. Q. F. F.; "A steal on the K because its a *stale* on the R"—W. S. W.; "Unique and quite difficult. Few would think of capturing the R in the center of an open board"—C. R. O.; "A remarkably beautiful work"—F. S. F.; "It is interesting to see how White's few pieces completely cover the Black R's field"—H. V. F.; "A beautiful conception"—Dr. F.; "Ingenious, unique, and key-move not easy to find"—C. W. C.; "An interesting problem"—J. J.; "You might call this 'The Doomed Castle'"—G. P.; "One of the finest compositions I have ever seen"—G. A. L.; "Key-move well concealed"—Dr. F.

Prof. G. A. Newton, Eastman College, Sulphur Springs, Tex., sent solutions of 278 and 279. F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got 276.

We have received inquiries from several correspondents concerning 274, as to whether or not R—Kt sq. is a reply to Q—Q 8? These correspondents invariably make White's second move "P x R (Queens) ch," and Black replies Kt—B 3. White's second move, however, is P x R becoming a Kt; this is mate.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-FOURTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

A. S. HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Kan.	F. DE ARMAN, Franklin, Pa.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q R 3 (a)
6 B x Kt	Q P x B (b)
7 R—K sq	Kt—B 3
8 Kt x P	B—K 2
9 Q—K 2 (c)	B—K 3
10 Kt-Q B 3	Castles
11 Kt x K B P (d)	R x Kt
12 Q x B	Q x P
13 Q-Kt 3 (e)	Kt—Kt 5
14 B—K 3 (f)	Q—Q 3
15 P—K Kt 3	Kt x B (g)
16 R x Kt	Q—Kt 5
17 Kt—K 4	Q x Q
18 R x Q	P—Q Kt 3
19 R—K sq	R—Q sq
20 R (Kt 3)—K 3	K—B sq
21 K—Kt 2	P—R 3
22 R—K B 3	R x R
23 K x R (h)	R—Q 4
24 K—K 2	R—K 4
25 P—K B 3	B—B 3
26 P-Q Kt 3	R—K R 4
27 P—K R 4	R—K 4
28 R—Q sq	K—K sq
29 R—Q 3	R—K 3
30 R—K 3	B—K 2
31 P—K B 4	K—B sq
32 P—R 5	B—R 6
33 K—B 3	B—K 2
34 P-K Kt 4	P—B 4
35 P—B 5	R—Q B 3
36 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 4
37 R-K 6 (i)	R x R
38 P x R	K—K 2
39 Kt-Q 5 ch	K—Q 3
40 P-Q B 4 (j)	P—Q Kt 4
41 Kt—B 3	P—B 3
42 Kt-K 4 ch	K x P
43 Kt x P ch	K—K 4
44 Kt x R P (k)	P x P
45 P x P	K—Q 5
46 Kt—Kt 8	P—B 4
47 P—R 4	K x P
48 P—R 5	K—Kt 4
49 P—R 6	K—Kt 3
50 K—K 4	K—R 2
51 Kt—Q 7	P—B 5
52 K—Q 4	K x P
53 K x P	K—Kt 2
54 K—Q 5	K—B sq
55 Kt—B 5	K—Q sq
56 Kt-Q 6 ch	K—K sq
57 Kt x B (l)	P x Kt
58 K—K 6	K—B sq
59 K—B 5	K—Kt sq
60 K x P	K—R 2
Drawn (m)	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The outcome of this move is always bad. White is enabled to institute a very powerful attack, which, however, he did not follow up properly. The strongest move, here, is B—K 2.

(b) Should take with Kt P.

(c) A tricky move. If Q x P, Kt x Q B P, and Black loses the B. The proper continuation is B—Kt 5.

(d) This exchange is, at least, questionable. The Kt is strongly placed, and is more valuable in this position than the B. Then White opens the K B file for the Black R, which allows Black to make things lively.

(e) B—K 3 indicated. The text-move is of the kind that is made when we hope the other fellow will make a "fluke."

(f) White can not win the B, as he hoped to do, for Q x P ch, and mate next move.

(g) Poor move, and unnecessary. The Kt should have gone to K 4; then, if Kt—K4, Q—Kt 3, and Black has a good game. The text-move simply develops White's game.

(h) White should win, but it requires most careful play.

(i) Giving up all the advantage he had. Kt—Q 5 will probably win.

(j) K—K 4 is good enough for any one trying to win.

(k) P x P is better, keeping his Pawns together.

(l) Kt x P looks best, but can lead to nothing but a Draw.

(m) It seems to us that White can win. We would like to have other opinions on this.

The Vienna Tournament.

The Times, Philadelphia, publishes the following interesting data concerning the Masters who will play in the great Tournament in Vienna:

Simon Alapin, born 1856, a strong Russian player.

D. Graham Baird, born 1854, of the Manhattan team.

J. H. Blackburne, born 1842, the English champion.

Amos Burn, born 1848, the second English player.

H. Caro, a German-Englishman, who played on the cable team.

R. Charousek, born 1873, the Hungarian champion and winner of Berlin Congress of 1897.

Adolph Halprin, a strong Vienna player.

D. Janowski, born 1868, the French champion.

Paul Lipke, born 1870, the second prize winner at Leipsic Congress of 1894.

James Mason, born 1849, won third prize at Vienna in 1882.

George Marco, born 1865, winner of recent Vienna Tourney.

Geza Maroczy, born 1870, winner of second prize in Nuremburg, 1896.

H. N. Pillsbury, born 1872, winner of the Hasting Tourney 1895, and champion of America.

E. Schiffers, born 1850, a veteran Russian master.

Carl Schlechter, born 1874, strong Vienna player.

J. W. Showalter, born 1860, ex-champion of America.

W. Steinitz, born 1836, champion of the world 1866 to 1894.

S. Tarrasch, born 1862, German champion.

M. I. Tschigorin, born 1850, Russian champion.

K. A. Walbrodt, born 1871, German master.

The Value of the First Move.

It is generally admitted that when players are evenly matched White has a great advantage. The *Deutsche Wochenschoch* has compiled a table showing that since 1851, in 2,767 tournament games, White won 1,110, Black 901, and 676 were drawn.

An American Chess-Congress.

The publisher of *The American Chess-Magazine* suggests to the Chess-players of this country that arrangement be made to have a grand Tournament during the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition which will be opened in Omaha on June 1. All Chess-players who favor this idea are invited to address William Borsodi, New York City.

Answers to Correspondents.

A correspondent in Aix, France, asks the following questions.

(1) Are the rules governing Chess the same in the United States and Continental countries? Yes.

(2) Is it allowable to advance two Pawns each a single square as the first move, this double play counting as one move? No.

The intended match of International College Chess, which was to have been played about April 20, and was postponed, has been declared off.

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